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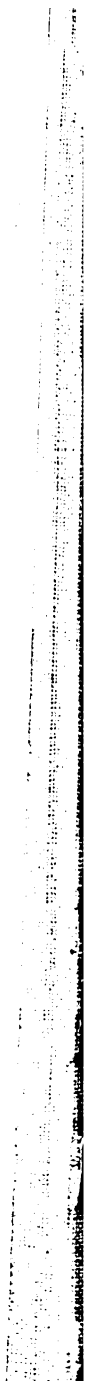
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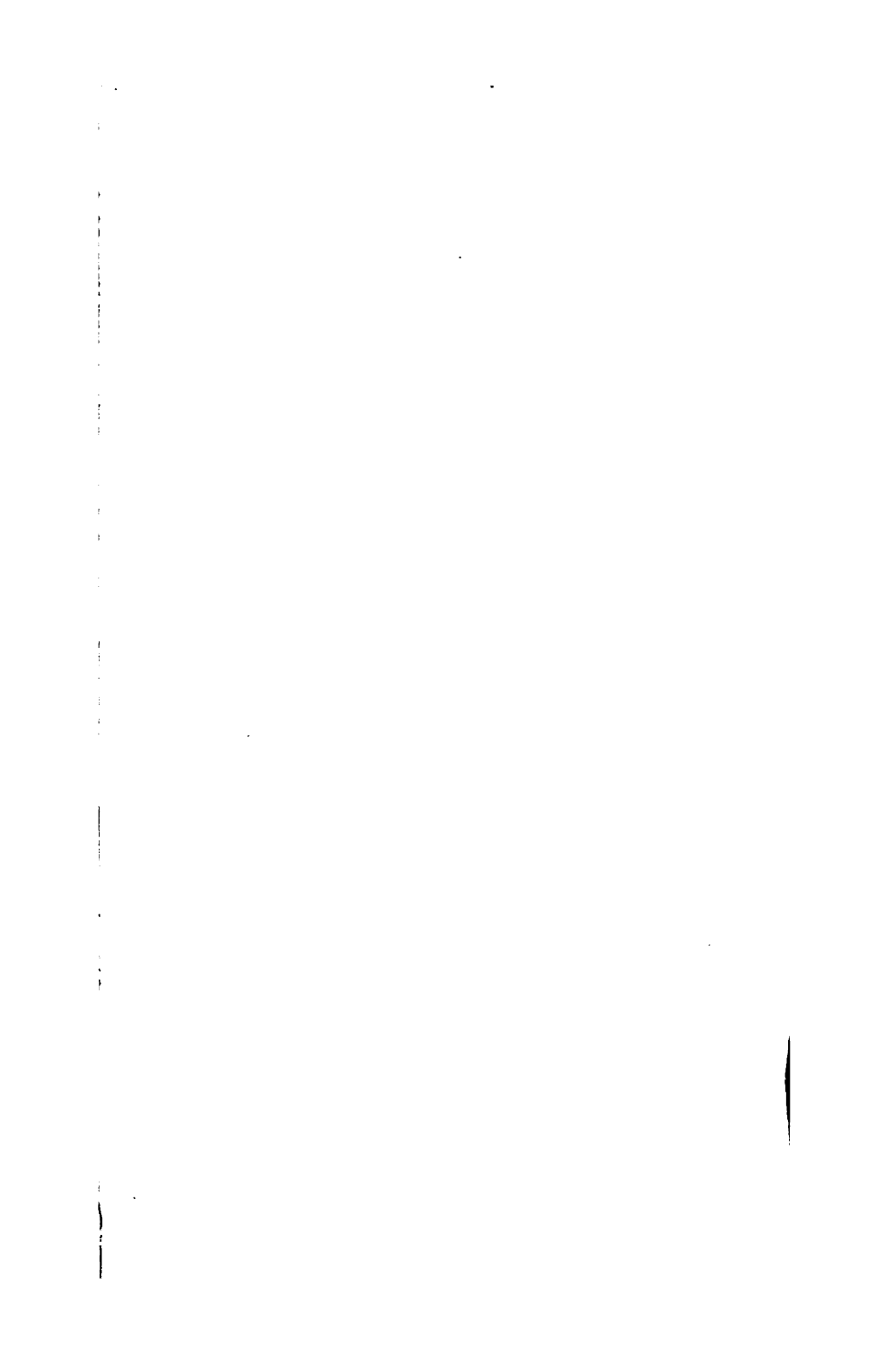


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FABLES,
ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

WITH
A MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR.



FABLES,
ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

BY THE LATE
JAMES NORTHCOTE, R.A.

SECOND SERIES.

ILLUSTRATED BY
TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

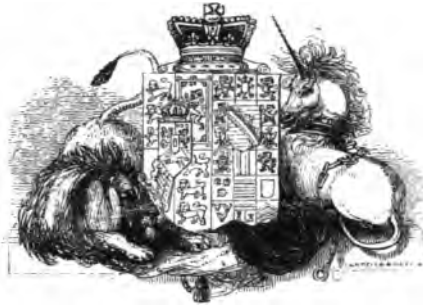


LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

M DCCCXXXIII. 1833



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TO THE
QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

This Second Series of fables,

BY THE LATE JAMES NORTHCOTE, R. A.

IS,

WITH PERMISSION,

MOST HUMBLY INSCRIBED,

BY

HER MAJESTY'S

MOST DUTIFUL SUBJECT AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,

EDMUND SOUTHEY ROGERS.



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THE Editor, in arranging the following Biographical Sketch, sincerely regrets that it had not fallen into the hands of one more competent to render to the character of the Author of these Fables that justice which it so eminently deserves; but the brief history which is here given is taken principally from Mr. Northcote's own letters and writings, sources from which much that would be interesting and novel might be derived, but from the limited space allowed for this purpose must necessarily be omitted.

The Editor cannot, however, close this short notice without expressing his sense of the valuable assistance he has received from Mr. BROCKEDON, an intimate friend of the Author; who not only kindly suggested many revisions, but supplied him with all the early and original letters which appear in this Memoir.

E. S. R.

27, GROSVENOR STREET,
March, 1833.

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SKETCH OF THE LIFE
OF
JAMES NORTHCOTE, ESQ. R. A.

THIS eminent Artist and highly talented man was born in the parish of Saint Andrew's, Plymouth, on the 22d of October, 1746. His father, who was a watchmaker, was descended from a younger branch of an ancient family in Devonshire, of great respectability *, which has given, at different periods, several high sheriffs and representatives in parliament for that county.

There were besides James six other children : five sons and one daughter ; four of the sons died

* The learned Camden, in his " Remains," derives the name of Northcote, among several others, from their respective mansions.

Originally there was *at* or *de* set before them, and these distinctions were strictly observed till the time of Edward IV.

" In Tallytowne (says Westcote, a celebrated antiquary of Devon) stands four Coates or Cots (in tymes past cotages) tenements distinguished by four chief poynts of the Compass, Eastcot, Westcot, Northcot, and Southcot, and so seated from the Church standing as a centre, all of which in former tymes were inhabited by some of the same denomination, though all

CHAPTER I OF THE LIFE OF

... two surviving brothers,
... at Ply-
... Lawrence. Here, however,
... and I was not until
... Joshua Reynolds that
... general knowledge and

... to their father's
... in London in a watch-
... James.

... interesting to give the
... James, addressed to

... OF MR. LEFFY'S.
... LONDON.

... Plymouth, April 29, 1768.

... your brother, your situation
... agreeable, which, I hope I
... and greatly to my happi-
... and my own are equally

... manuscript, describing the Church
... he continues thus: "Here
... Peryan is a plays stone
... Verticotes, Uncle and Cousins,

... without I entomb,
... -sured womb,
... his did decay,
... Secunde May."

... a John Northcote of Hayne, in

necessary to make me so. I don't in the least think it disrespect that my letters are not answered soon, but I do assure you I shall expect an answer from each, from the carriers, of mine, on their return to Plymouth. I wish you were as much amused with my letters as I am with yours, and that would be a sufficient reward for the trouble you must take in writing such delightful long ones to us.

“Mr. Mudge is told the whole of your situation, so he heard all your last letter read with all that pleasure as if equally interested with ourselves, and paid ye many no small compliments. Do go to Renolds's* often, that when I have the pleasure of seeing you I may hear all about it. Mr. Mudge says he knows you are exceedingly welcome, as he is the most good-natured creature living. Miss Fillis is much obliged to you for the confidence you repose in her, (as I live I don't know whe'er that is'ent nonsense, but hope tis'ent). I will remember you in her next letter to Miss Chadder, which will be soon. In all my reading I never met with such a character as you drew us in your last; the most like it, that I remember, is simple

* Afterwards Sir Joshua, who was knighted subsequent to his being elected President of the Royal Academy, upon the establishment of that body in 1768. It would appear from this allusion that Samuel had also been indebted to Mr. Mudge for an introduction to *Renolds*; and the anxiety of James that Samuel should go there often, that “he might hear all about it,” marks his deep interest in the Arts and its principal professor at that time.

Simon. I suppose you remember the Memoirs of that unfortunate poor man.

“ I have only to add.

“ I am thy dear Brother,

“ JAMES NORTHCOTE.”

He seems early to have displayed a strong propensity for the art of painting; but this dawning inclination met with considerable opposition from his father, who considered the height necessary to be attained for distinction and consequent advantage as too difficult and uncertain, especially in the then situation of his family; and it was remembered that his grandfather had attempted to practise the art, but without success.

Young Northcote's fondness for painting, however, prevailed over the drudgery of his mechanical employment, and he determined to abandon the occupation he had been engaged in, and devote himself entirely to his favourite study; he therefore resolved upon going to London, an undertaking at that time of no inconsiderable effort. He was now twenty-five years old, and had never been twenty miles from his native place. This resolution to devote himself to the art was strengthened by the favourable reception of a print from a painting he had made of a bathing-place near Plymouth. In this he speculated, and his share of the profits, which amounted to five guineas, was added to five more, the savings of

his previous life, and constituted the whole of his riches for this important undertaking, as his father* refused to assist him. His brother at this time having made a visit to Plymouth, James determined to accompany him on his return to London, "the focus" of the Fine Arts; and, having obtained a recommendatory letter from Dr. Mudge to Sir Joshua Reynolds, the two brothers left Plymouth for London, where they arrived early in the spring of 1771, having walked the whole distance, except when aided by an occasional return chaise. A letter of recommendation from a man of such acknowledged character as Dr. Mudge necessarily implied some share of merit in the bearer; and James Northcote was indebted to this for a very kind reception by Sir Joshua.

It, however, became necessary for him to consider of some means to satisfy his wants, though they were few. He had brought with him a painting of a duck, which had met with much commendation at home. This he offered to a printseller on Ludgate Hill (at that time the only one between Tyburn and Saint Paul's), who declined purchasing the picture, but engaged him to colour prints of flowers at one shilling per

* Mr. Samuel Northcote, Sen. died, November 13, 1791, ætat. eighty-three years. Mary, his wife, died September 3, 1778, ætat. sixty-seven years.

sheet: at first he could only complete one each day; yet this sum, small as it was, paid his expenses.

It appears that Samuel returned soon after to Plymouth and settled with his father in business, for the following letter from James to his father is superscribed in the handwriting of Mr. Samuel Northcote, "My brother's first letter from London, June 14th, 1771."

" HONOURED SIR,

"I MAKE no doubt but you are surpris'd at my remaining in London after Samuel left it, but I must beg the liberty of staying some little time; probably I shall not like it long, though now I prefer it to every place I ever saw. I intend to copy one or two pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds's; he is vastly kind. Last Monday I dined with him at five o'clock, which is his constant hour, and eat mackarel. I dined with Mr. Holmes on Sunday, and had mackarel. I inquired of him concerning the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, &c.; and he directed me to the Secretary. I went to him, and he gave me those two books, which he said would inform me of the whole institution * * * * * Give my duty to my mother, and love to Sam and Polly, and compliments to Mr. Garden. I wish Polly could but see Sir Joshua Reynolds's

house: it is to me a heaven. I am in perfect health, and pray that you may all remain so.

“ And am your dutiful Son,

“ JAMES NORTHCOTE.”

“ I hope Samuel is safely arrived: I want much to know about his journey.”

He continued to be employed by the printseller until Sir Joshua, struck by his perseverance and attention, took him into his house. He often said that nothing could exceed his happiness at this improvement of his prospects, and was much chagrined at receiving a volley of abuse from his old employer, when he expected only congratulation on his good fortune. At this time he sent the following letter to his father.

“ HONOURED SIR,

July 25, 1771.

“ EVER since I have been at Sir Joshua Reynolds's he has behaved with the utmost kindness, but he has now given me a proof of his friendship which I could not possibly have conceived; I hope it will meet with your approbation, as I should be very backward to take any steps without your consent; but last Tuesday evening, as I was looking at the pictures in the Gallery, Sir Joshua came in and asked me if I was examining the paintings, and where I lodged, and what I gave

love to Sam and Polly, and compliments to Mrs. Garden, and other of my friends.

“ And I remain your dutiful Son,

“ JAMES NORTHCOTE.”

“ P.S. I am in perfect health and high spirits, as you may suppose ; pray send you are the same. Whether I shall make a good painter or not is uncertain ; but you may depend on it I will try with all my might. Mrs. Lefty says she thinks hers is a lucky house, and faith I think so too ! ! ”

This letter expresses the feelings of Northcote in the moment of excitement, arising from his gratified wish, and they appear never to have lessened ; for, thirty years after, in his *Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, p. 227, vol. i., in mentioning his engagement with that great master, he says, “ If I might now be suffered to say a little of myself, I would declare that I feel it next to impossible to express the pleasure I received in breathing, if it may be so said, in an atmosphere of Art, having until this period been entirely debarred not only from the practice of the Art itself, but even from the sight of pictures of any excellence, as the county of Devon at that time did not abound with specimens, and even those few which are scattered about the country I had no opportunity of ever seeing ; and as from the earliest period of my being able to make any observation, I had conceived him to be the greatest painter that ever

lived, it may be conjectured what I felt when I found myself in his house as his scholar: and by Sir Joshua cultivating the very best society of all the ingenious and learned men of his own time, in consequence of which, and his unassuming and gentle manner and refined habits, his table exhibited an assemblage of all the talents of Great Britain and Ireland, there being scarce a person in the three kingdoms distinguished for his attainments in literature or the arts, or for his exertions at the bar, in the senate, or the field, who was not occasionally found there."

During his residence with Sir Joshua he had frequent opportunities of intercourse with the illustrious great who assembled round the hospitable board of the President of the Royal Academy. Among these were Dr. Johnson, Dr. Goldsmith, Burke, and Garrick; and possessing as Northcote did from nature a spirit of observation, and a retentive memory, he here rapidly improved, not only in the professional object of his pursuits, but in literary and other accomplishments of the mind.

Many of his letters to his brother at this period are interesting, from the mention of some of these distinguished men, as the following extracts* will show:—

* The whole of the extracts given are faithful copies from the originals, excepting in very few instances where the same word has been found spelt different ways in the same Letter. In those cases the correct one has been adopted.

“ DEAR BROTHER, London, Nov. 19, 1772.

* * * * *

“ I SHOULD have painted Elford * before this time but was not able to do so, as I was employed for Sir Joshua on the most considerable job I have yet done; it is painting the drapery to the whole length picture of the Duke of Cumberland; he is dressed in his Installation Robes, Knight of the Garter, which I paint from the Duke’s own Robes put on upon the Layman: the dress is very grand, as you may suppose from some pictures which you have seen, I believe, of the Kings in the Town Hall; the Collar of S. S. is gold, with a St. George killing the Dragon in Enamel. * * * * *
 * * * * *
 Sir Joshua is now painting Mr. and Mrs. Garrick in one picture, which is about the bigness of that in the fore room of Grandfather and Grandmother. The other day Garrick came into the dining-room when I was painting and spoke to me. Sir Joshua talks of painting a very large picture of him in a great many different characters; he is to be in his proper character in the middle speaking a Prologue, and about fourteen or fifteen of the most remarkable characters which he has acted to be standing round harkening to him; and he will sit for all these. I heard him say he had acted in all a hundred and twenty different characters, and

* Now Sir William Elford, Bart.

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out of them the most remarkable are to be chosen. It is to be painted in Sir Joshua's great room at Richmond next Summer; you need not mention it, as it may never happen.

"The other day James Young, and his uncle at Islington, with the old Capt. Shirley who used to live at Mrs. Garden's, came to see the pictures: I did not know him at first. He desired his compliments to all our family, and told me a duelling story which made me laugh of my Grandfather, who was less than me, for he had a whole suit of Cloaths made out of an old pair of breeches.

* * * * *

" London, 12th Feb. 1773.

" * * * * * Sir Joshua and some other of the Royal Academy are endeavouring to get the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Mayor, with the great Officers of State, for a grant to adorn St. Paul's Abbey, and also to put up History pictures as there are in the Church at Rome, as it will be greatly for the encouragement of the Arts; and the first Monument will be either for Sir Christopher Wren or Mr. Pope; and all the Academy who are capable of doing something good enough are to give a piece of their work to be put up, and, to prevent any poor things, it must first be voted by the Academy as worthy of a place there.

* * * * * I went on Wednesday Evening

to see Garrick act Hamlet, but I could not get any place better than the two Shilling Gallery, but from that I saw enough to be delighted beyond bounds; but to praise him is so threadbare, that it is ridiculous; yet, I must say, the excess of grace in all his actions quite amazed me; and he looked so young, and was so nimble when compared to his appearance when he comes here in his great Coat, for he begins to grow quite an old Man now. Some of the other parts were done vastly well."

" London, Feb. 24th, 1773.

" * * * * You will think me quite extravagant when I tell you that I was at the play again; but I hope you will think it a sufficient excuse when I say that it was to see Mr. Garrick act King Lear, and I underwent pretty severe squeezing, but got well into the Pit at last, though I think it would have been worth while to have run a risk of ones life to have seen him, it so infinitely exceeded my expectations. I went without my dinner, as I was at the door a little after three o'clock. You know it is impossible to describe it, I can only give you some idea by the effects. The people were not content by clapping, but holloed out with mighty shouts when he was going off; for I believe even the most ignorant people are sensible of his excellence; and it had such an effect on me that my hair seemed to stand on end upon my head. Sir Joshua says it is by much the most capital part he

can act, and that he thinks he does it without faults; but in every other he has a good many.

* * * * *

“ London, March 24, 1773.

“ I BEGIN this letter Sunday Evening. I am just returned from the Magdalen, where I went to hear the service with Mudge and Graves. The Women singing with the Organ is vastly pleasing, and Dr. Dodd preached a Sermon: I was never there before.—Last Monday I went to see Goldsmith's new play, and, quite the reverse to every body's expectations, it was received with the utmost applause; and Garrick has writ a very excellent prologue to it, in ridicule of the late Sentimental Comedies. Goldsmith was so kind to offer me half a Dozen Tickets for the Play on his night, and I intend to accept two or three: he is going to dedicate his play to old Johnson. * * * * * On Tuesday Ranelagh opens, and on the 24th of April the Exhibition opens. The other night I was at the play for Mrs. Hartley's benefit; Miss Reynold's gave me a Box ticket. Mrs. Hartley acted the part of Lady Macbeth, and very well I think. She is one of the most beautiful women I ever saw, and the finest figure; but has not a good voice. Smith acted Macbeth, but not well; but when one has an idea of Garrick, no other appears well: my saying this may seem like affectation, but the difference between him and the very best players I ever saw is so great that I cannot help making the comparison.”

“ London, April 21, 1773.

“ * * * * * Wolcot is come from Truro with Lady Trelawney; they called on me with Elford and her son Sir Harry, but I did not happen to be at home.

“ I went to the Oratorios with Cousin Priss, Miss Parrett, and Miss Bell, to hear Miss Linley * sing, who is the finest Singer in the world; it was the Messiah, and the King and Queen were there, and we were sadly squeezed; but Oratorios are to me insipid stuff, for I am most heartily tired before it is over. The King went every night. This Thursday the King and Queen go to the Exhibition, and on Saturday it will be open to the public.

“ Desire my Mother will be quite easy on my account, for I do not idle much time for fear I should not paint well, and I have not money enough to indulge myself in many excesses, so that you may be sure I am very regular.”

“ London, May 6, 1773.

“ * * * * * This night the King is gone to Covent Garden Playhouse to see Dr. Johnson's new play, which I make no doubt will be acted at Plymouth next Season.—There has been some very severe letters writ on the Pictures in the Exhibition, which are published in the Newspapers; but so far they have left mine unslandered and unpraised.

* Afterwards Mrs. R. B. Sheridan.

“ It is now two years since I saw any of my Family or the Town of Plymouth.”

“ June 17, 1773.

“ MR. MUDGE is very well, and his Family, but he is so continually dining and supping about that I seldom see him. He has been to the Queen, who desired Mr. Tom Mudge would bring him with him as soon as Her Majesty heard he was come to Town. He is to be invited to dine with Lord Shelburne and many persons of quality. I have dined with him here at Sir Joshua's, and met him first at the Exhibition. If I was to die I do not know how to keep any Accounts myself, but as I used to do, by keeping every body's money in different papers.”

“ August 5, 1773.

“ So Sir Joshua will be down in the beginning of next month, I believe, to be made Mayor of Plympton.”

“ October 17, 1773.

“ SIR Joshua has made a very fine Head of the Marquis of Bute, and an exact likeness; he is painting a Head of Counsellor Dunning, and another of Edmund Burke.”

“ London, Oct. 29, 1773.

“ I WENT the other night to see Garrick act *Kitely*, which he did most amazing well. I had the pleasure of a full view of Lord Bute, for he is setting

to Sir Joshua for a whole length. * * * Sir Joshua is about a very fine whole length of Lord Bellemont, who was shot by Lord Townsend in a duel. I have desired old Ferguson to set to me for his picture, as he is very famous in his way, and a good old Man: this, I think, will be proper to make a present of to Mr. Mudge."

" London, Dec. 16, 1773.

" I HAVE had the honour to copy Lord Bute's face, as there is to be two whole lengths made of him: his picture by no means gives me an idea of his character, if it be as the world say. He is a tall genteel figure, with a mean Scotch face; his skin very yellow, and small blue eyes, with a smile on his face, which gives a look of vast good nature and humility. Sir Joshua has made a most extraordinary fine head of him, and vastly like him. He must find it very different from the time when he was forced to have Bruisers behind his Coach to protect him, for now he comes in a Chair without any Servants, and often walks home on foot in his Surtout without any State."

On the 12th of May, 1776, he says, in the Life of Reynolds*, " I took my leave of Sir Joshua to take my chance in the world, and we parted with great cordiality. He said I was perfectly right in my intention, and that he had been fully satisfied

* Vol. ii. p. 36.

... object to use a ... with him :
 ... had been ... have stand with
 ... we ... to succeed
 ... to remember that something
 ... than that when ... exactly :
 ... Hudson, ... now : I
 ... surprised to hear him ... the former
 ... Hudson, ... was so
 ... their interest.

... to quit such a residence as
 ... without reluctance, a house in which
 ... many happy hours; and, although
 ... my own mind that what I
 ... and that it was high
 ... myself on the stage of
 ... which was the com-
 ... in every valuable
 ... of regret was
 ... melancholy reflection
 ... as considers the
 ... made in that
 ... at his Table:
 ...

Having business in ... with Sir Joshua
 Reynolds, he resided ... and
 ... portraits, and
 ... money to carry him to Italy.
 He left England the same year and visited the
 Galleries of such private and public edifices as
 were distinguished for the possession of celebrated

works of Art. In this tour he was accompanied by Mr. Prince Hoare, to whom he had a letter of introduction from Sir Joshua; and the intimacy thus formed continued with unabated regard to the last hour of his life.

He never spoke of Italy but in the language of the poet and the painter, and always dwelt with delight upon his recollections of the time he spent there. "I travelled," he would say, "from Lyons to Genoa, and back again from Genoa to Lyons, without speaking scarcely a word of the language, and yet I found no difficulty in having my wants supplied and my curiosity gratified."

He used to tell a story of a painter that went to Italy upon the same errand as himself, accompanied by Romney, who, on entering the Vatican, turned to the latter and exclaimed, "We are fairly caught, by George *!"

During his stay on the continent he was elected a Member of the Academy of Dei Forti at Rome, the Imperial Academy at Florence, and of the Ancient Etruscan Academy at Cortona. He was also requested to paint a portrait of himself for the Gallery of Florence, which he did. It is considered a most faithful resemblance and an excellent picture. Northcote was a devotee to his

* The late Sir John Carr narrated a similar exclamation of a disappointed Englishman, who, upon his arrival in Rome, hastened to St. Peter's, and, gazing around with ineffable contempt for those who had found it an object of wonder, said, "What a humbug!"

profession, and to such an extent did he carry his admiration of it, that some have supposed, from the fervour with which he spoke of the works of Titian, Guido, Correggio, Raphael, and others, that Italy had not only sent him back a painter but a catholic. Though to a mind like his, warmly attached to his art, the imposing spectacles of the Romish Church possessed enchantments that might delight the imagination of the painter, but could never enslave his judgment.

On his return from the continent, in 1780, he again visited Plymouth with the inténction of painting many portraits he had been solicited to do before he left England, but to his great surprise and disappointment he could not get a single commission there. He used to say, "When I mentioned this to Sir Joshua, he said, You should have painted them out before you left."

Having taken a house in Clifford Street, Bond Street, he commenced historical painting, and met with a most liberal friend and patron in Mr. Alderman Boydell, who gave a dinner to the principal Artists of the day, November 4, 1786, when the formation of the Shakspeare Gallery was agreed upon. This gentleman not only encouraged the growth of historical painting in England, by his liberality towards the Artists engaged in this hitherto unprofitable and consequently neglected branch of the Art, but it is also to him that English engraving is indebted for its present elevated character.

Previous to his princely exertions in favour of British talent the productions of France and Italy were far superior to any thing the English engraver had yet effected, and the beneficial results of the laudable rivalry his munificence created are now apparent in the masterly specimens of our own times, which court comparison with any effort of the foreign graver, and in most instances stand unrivalled for beauty and execution.

The first picture exhibited by Northcote in the Royal Academy was the portrait of his friend Dr. Mudge, in 1773; and he continued an exhibitor fifty-eight years. In 1786, he says, "I am now going on briskly with my Wat Tyler;" and in this year he was elected a Royal Academician.

It was now that Mr. Northcote's mind and talents began to develop themselves and to command notoriety. In writing to his brother, in 1787, he says, "Thank God, I am going on very well: I have now got out at interest £.500, and shall in a short time be able to make it 600. I receive for it 5 per cent."

In a letter dated May, 1787, he writes, "I have sent to the Exhibition three pictures, which are Wat Tyler, the portrait of Harry Whitefield, and one of Mr. Waldgrave."

The general admiration bestowed on the celebrated picture of Wat Tyler, now in the Guildhall, London, and which found the most conspicuous place in the Royal Academy, excited the envy of Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar), who it appears at this

... supporter of
... and he
... of
... than
Northcote
... the latter
was prepared to testify in my favor in the
following manner letter:—

MR NORTHCOTE,

As I have received no answer to my letter, I
assume that you plead guilty, since the last
accounts of your freedom of discourse have
been very bare. I have therefore to request,
if you venture to insist upon it, that wherever
it is revealed that I have sent into the
world a newspaper, or pieces of news-
papers, or any other writings on your paintings
or any other fact, it would contain
nothing but the truth, you will unsay what you
have said in English, *and your words.*
I neither know or
care to know enough to allow
the little wiper-snapper
to be stopped in his
way, by bringing a disgrace on his
own reputation.

"J. WOLCOT."

August Street,
London.

August 30, 1787, he writes, "I have finished my picture of Jael and Sisera, and it is now hung up in its place in the Council Room of the Royal Academy." He also mentions Opie's admission picture, and the print finished of the Children in the Tower: "Old Boydell is quite in raptures about it—intends it shall come out in the first number of the Shakspeare."

Again, Oct. 1787.—"I am now busily employed on a large picture for Boydell's Shakspeare; it is a scene from Richard the Third, when the two children, Edward Fifth and his brother the Duke of York, meet in the presence of Gloucester, Hastings, Buckingham, Archbishop of York, &c. &c."

He continued now to be fully employed in historical and portrait painting; and, in April, 1790, he mentions taking the house in Argyle Street (now Argyle Place), and painting the portrait of the Countess of Morton, when he raised his prices to twenty guineas for a head, and one hundred guineas for a whole length.

August, 1790.—He finished *The Landing of King William*, and received a commission from the Stationers' Company for an historical picture at two hundred and fifty guineas.

Mr. Northcote had now attained the zenith of his fame, having become one of the most distinguished painters of the British School. Some of his finest works were engraved, and from the estimation in which his talents were held, not only in England but on the continent, these engravings had for many years a considerable sale.

The affectionate and sincere regard which he always entertained for his brother led to frequent correspondence. In the following extract, dated Oct. 1790, he says, "I cannot but envy you your journey to Bickham, I should be so happy to be with you, and partake of the fruit, cream, and pleasant companions, for my life is nearly an uninterrupted course without any variety, from morning till night in my painting room."

"I am now going on briskly with my picture of the Death of the young Earl of Rutland, for the Shakspeare, which I do really think and expect it to be the best picture I have ever done: this is what I always tell you, and I flatter myself may possibly always be true, as I hope I still improve on each picture: however, it is a happiness at least to keep such an idea alive, or I should not be able to go on with any spirit, for I could not be very happy if I thought I should do nothing better than what I have already done. It is in human nature to look with a degree of contempt on what we have conquered."

"In the late Numbers of a periodical called the Imperial and Biographical Magazine there are the most flattering things said of my pictures that I have ever seen."

Jan. 9, 1791.—"The old Lord Mayor wants me to paint the picture which he is to give to the City, and young Boydell wants me to do another for the Shakspeare; one from the play of the first part of Henry Sixth, and I am yet in doubt of the scene: there is a pretty good one of Mortimer

dying in prison and Richard Plantagenet with him; and there is another scene I like as well in the same play, which is the Maid of Orleans, where she calls upon the Fiends to her assistance, and says, 'The Regent conquers, and the Frenchmen fly,' &c. The back ground of this subject is very fine—thunder, lightning, &c. I am at this time making sketches of this subject."

"My Juliet is in the hands of a very clever engraver, who, I dare say, will make a good print from it."

1791, March 9.—"I am now painting the Death of Mortimer in Prison, and not the scene of the Maid of Orleans. I am also finishing the Burial of Edward Fifth and his Brother under the Stairs of the Tower. This is certainly one of the best designs I ever thought of, and I hope to make it so good a picture."

1791, June.—"On Sunday the Lord Mayor and Nicoll called to see the Death of Mortimer, which is now finished, and were exceedingly struck with it, and declared it was my best, and spoke of it in the warmest manner, and made no scruple of owning that my pictures were beyond all doubt the finest in the Gallery, and would be most valued hereafter*; and that Horace Walpole prefers them beyond all comparison."

"Lady Poulett has called, and said I am to

* This prediction was fully verified at the sale of the Shakspeare Gallery: Northcote's pictures brought higher prices than

The affluence of the nation, Lord Poulett, and always contented with his lot. He had been married to a young lady of the name of ... who died in the Tower; ... as any I have ever

... on the canvass the design ... in the Lions Den, but do ... how I may be able to finish it: ... succeed none is more ... who would under- ... it on my mind, and ... certain hope ... which if I do it, will reach ... the wisdom; if one is ... almost any thing, ... ever been ... nobody will be able ...

... Sir Joshua's, and the ...

	£	s
... bought by Sir ...	270	0
... purchased ...	100	1
... the Fifth and his Brother ...	100	0
... the Second and Boling- ... the Warship ... now placed in ... Corporation	113	8

Sept. 27.—“I have scarcely been out of my painting room the whole summer, as I have been hard at work on the large picture of Richard, which has taken me a long time and much trouble, the Horses an infinite deal, as no part of them is hid by any figure, and I was determined to do them to my utmost power, and they are thought to be very fine: it is a foot higher and a foot longer than any picture I have ever done.”

1793, Dec. 7.—Mentions the unsettled state of public affairs, money becoming exceedingly scarce, and all the commissions for pictures stopped. “I hope in God it will not long continue, or we shall all be ruined, and the Arts are among the first things that must perish.” But he shows that he had more patriotism than parsimony, for he consoles himself by saying, “I shall not do as Mr. * * has done; for he tells me that he has had a secret place made in his cellar to hide his money, and would persuade me to do the same; but should the bank break, or the country be invaded, all must be sufferers alike, and we ought to meet it as a national calamity, or like an earthquake, impossible to be avoided.”

“The other day I went down to Windsor with Cosway, and stayed three days, and saw the place twice over. West was there, and very kindly went about with me and Cosway; the Prince Adolphus was also with us. Our Royal Academy has now been instituted twenty-five years on the tenth of December, and an attempt was made to

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... and a failure, but our poverty, both individually and as a body, rendered it impracticable. So I pursued the Arts in England!"

1774 He painted the Series of Pictures of "The Good and Bad Girls."

1777 Dec. 9.—"Opie, myself, &c. are upon a project, which we hope may succeed, of getting paintings into Saint Paul's, which we hope will tend to use the drooping head. I may say almost expiring Art of Painting. The Bishop of London, &c. gives consent. We are to have a Meeting upon the business very soon; but more particulars in my next, as yet it is only in embryo."

1800, Sept. 25.—"Completed my large picture of the Pope and three English Officers, which is in admiration of every body. I have also finished a full-length of a Persian Prince, who is in London; his name is Mirza Aboo Jaleb Khan; he is a man of great abilities and infinitely polished in his manners. He has been grand Vizier to one of the Kings of Persia, and now travels from his country with a knowledge of the world. He is writing

... compared with Hogarth's "Idle and the ... Northcote's expectations, however, were so extravagant, that he feared the idea ... by others, and actually painted the pictures ... where he withdrew from all risk of betrayal ... his visitors. When they were completed, he ... of their failure, and frankly attributed it, ... proceeded without consulting any one on ... their progress. They have been engraved

his travels to communicate to his own country, and politely tells me he shall make honourable mention of me in it. In the corner of the picture is a Book painted, in which I have got him to write with his own hand some Persian characters, what I do not know, but he tells me when I do, it will make me laugh: he speaks English well."

1803, April 20.—"The Exhibition opens on Monday, the 2d May. I have sent eight pictures, which is the full number allowed; to wit, the Portrait of Dr. Jenner, Portrait of Mr. Ralph Leicester, Portrait of Godwin, Portrait of the Speaker of the House of Commons, two Portraits in one Picture of Sportsmen with two Dogs, and Game, and Guns; Portrait of Captain Brooking; a Picture of a Vulture and Snake; and last, an Allegorical Picture of Christ the Good Shepherd."—In mentioning in this letter how much he is employed, he says, "I have been so perpetually harassed all day in business, and so tired by night, that I have not had the spirit to write; indeed I have been of late more employed than ever I was in my life, and at this time I do not know how to get through the things I have in hand, and have been prevented of late from taking my morning walks."

"When I have any leisure I am to paint an Historical Subject for Mr. Hoare the banker, who has a fine house at Dawlish, near Exeter; he wished it to be a Devonshire subject, and also with Animals in it, which, he thinks, I paint well. I have, therefore, made a sketch for him of the

his never-dimmed light from below a trap-door, by which the
 and gained access to the King's Chamber:—
 incident of my life, 'go home, go home; it is
 is a long time, you? I did go home, and brooded
 with wild thoughts—I could think of nothing
 what I should do—haunted me—I could not work
 with any success. I was unable to bear it any longer, I
 must go there again; and when I entered
 with me to my great comfort that Opie had
 produced a fine effect out."

Mr. Northcote, however, held Opie in great respect, and
 attached to him both as a man and as
 an artist, although he was brought forward by
 mendatory criticisms of Dr. Wolcot as a
 Northcote, the latter would often exclaim
 whom he regarded, "How I wish you had
 Opie."

Northcote painted upwards of two thousand
 pictures, and the prints from his numerous works,
 may be seen all over the country, fully prove
 industrious he was. While in the vigour of
 professional powers, his colouring was chaste,
 pure, and distinct; his pictures having that
 softness of light and shade, which is one of the
 valuable properties of a good painting; but, like
 Joshua Reynolds, he seldom drew with correct-
 or vigour, and the want of an early academic
 education, where the study of the human figure
 might have given a facility to his hand in obeying

... yum, or rather was
 ... ges of his works. He
 ... ty the object before him,
 ... s subject above its indivi-
 ... ge of the means of art; yet
 ... scenes and subjects chosen
 ... the Shakspeare Gallery.
 ... arable and poetical; and his
 ... ren in the Tower" is a con-
 ... ment.

... painters the name of North-
 ... is a skilful practitioner
 ... is one of that distin-
 ... painters which was created
 ... en to the genius of the
 ... of the Academy.

... is called the father of paint-
 ... it must be as the first highly
 ... painter, for it is singular
 ... pupils, many of whom
 ... death his roof, scarcely any
 ... is now heard of; but North-
 ... ough to see that nothing
 ... ould ever make him a
 ... studied minutely the
 ... great schools, became
 ... ight for truth and
 ... thus obtained the
 ... uly, to become "a
 ... erving young artist

he may be held up as a fine example to imitate, and to show what may be accomplished by study and industry.

His earliest known literary productions are some papers to "The Artist," entitled, "Originality of Painting," "Imitators and Collectors;" "A Letter from a discontented Genius;" "Character of John Opie;" "Second Letter of a discontented Genius;" "On the Imitation of the Stage in Painting;" "The History of the slighted Beauty;" "The Dream of a Painter, an Allegory:" but his most important performances are "The Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, containing Anecdotes of many distinguished Personages, and a brief Analysis; to which are added, Varieties on Art," 4to. 1813. A Supplement appeared in 1815, and an octavo edition, in 1819, with considerable additions. In 1828, Mr. Lawford published an octavo volume of "One Hundred Fables, original and selected, with engravings on wood, from designs by Mr. Northcote*.

* It was by a curious process that Mr. Northcote really made the designs for these Fables the amusement of his old age, for his talents as a draftsman, excelling as he did in Animals, was rarely required by this undertaking. His general practice was to collect great numbers of prints of animals, and to cut them out; he then moved such as he selected about upon the surface of a piece of paper until he had illustrated the fable by placing them to his satisfaction, and had thus composed his subject; then fixing the different figures with paste to the paper, a few pen or pencil touches rendered this singular composition com-

In 1781 appeared the "Life of Titian;" and the second volume of Fables, now published with this Sketch of his Life, was his last literary work, the fruit of his old age—the idol around which he had entwined the imaginings of years; and it is a singular fact, that the fondness for drawing, which began by copying the pictures* from *Æsop's Fables*, attended him in the midst of his career. *Æsop* was still his favourite; for, in a letter dated Oct. 1790, he says, "The Fables you name I have never seen. I have an edition of *Æsop's Fables* in Italian, printed at Venice; but I shall be glad to get those you mention the first opportunity. As to my Barlow's *Æsop*, it is a very cheap one, as that book rises in price every year; and none that are perfect can now be got under three guineas." And at the close of his long life we still find that the great fabulist which gave him pleasure in childhood, and accidentally determined his choice of a pursuit in life, gave happiness and interest to him in his old age.

The following letter to Mr. Harvey shows how intensely he felt regarding these Fables.

plate enough to place in the hands of Mr. Harvey, by whom it was adapted or freely translated on the blocks for the engravers. The designs made by this ingenious man are the more curious as having been executed by a painter, whose masterly hand gives us well how to give that beauty of arrangement which is so admirable and interesting.

* to the First Fable.

“ MY DEAR SIR,

Argyle Place.

“ PRAY do not forsake me in my old age; I have a foolish anxiety to see this volume of Fables completed before I die; and although I know there is but little hope of that, yet if I could be gratified by seeing it in some degree of forwardness, it would give me much comfort. I know very well that it is to you, who have probably many years to come, a matter of but light concern, as your abilities must occasion your being sought after and tempted by works of much more profit to you, and full as advantageous to your fame; so that I can have no other claim upon you but that which proceeds from friendship and from pity: pray gratify my foolish vanity, and let me have the great enjoyment of knowing the work will go on. I remain, dear Sir, your most obliged servant for what you have already done, with a most earnest hope that you will still add to the obligation of your sincere friend,

James Northcote

In addition to his published works, he had projected, and in some measure begun, “A cursory Account of the Origin and Progress of the Fine Arts in England,” a work which it must be regretted he was not permitted to complete.

The following extract is from a letter written

made, in which we are seized by such a grasp, that, like the bulldog's jaws when he bites, can be loosened only by death: I mean our self-conceit; this remains with us through life without a chance of change."

For nearly half a century Mr. Northcote was seldom absent from his painting-room, where, in his loose gown and velvet cap, surrounded by a multifarious and disorderly assemblage of studies, casts, armour, and other *material* of a painter, his diminutive figure often contrasted strangely with the gigantic and muscular forms he was painting.

He was a close observer of human nature, and those who fell under his sarcastic scrutiny generally found how correctly he had analyzed their characters: his cynical remarks were often drawn from him by the encouragement his hearers gave, but though as a critic these remarks were sometimes severe, they were honest and frank. A young artist from Plymouth called upon him for advice, and exhibited some drawings; but not getting the injudicious praise previously bestowed by foolish friends, he ventured to say, "These were thought very well of, sir, at Plymouth."—"Were they?" said Northcote; "then I advise you to carry them back again, they will be thought nothing of here."

Few men enjoyed life more, and, although he would never afford the time to make mere calls upon his friends, he was visited daily by many characters distinguished by their rank, and by their attainments in art, science, and literature, to

CHAPTER I

THE first of the two dialogues in this volume is a conversation which took place in the year 1840, between the author and a friend of his, who was then a student at the University of Cambridge. The second dialogue is a conversation which took place in the year 1841, between the author and a friend of his, who was then a student at the University of Cambridge.

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He was of a tall stature, about five feet high, and his hair was seldom observed by any of his contemporaries with Wm. Hazle.

those who spoke to him, they forgot it whilst regarding the expression of his eye, and his figure was rarely noticed when the fine character of his head commanded attention; or if it was remarked, this often arose from his dress, which at home was rather slovenly; and abroad his long trowsers so folded about his heels from their disproportioned length, that they sometimes excited a joke that "Northcote still hoped to grow to them."

He was a timid man, and shrunk from any personal risk. One morning, when walking in the fields near Primrose Hill, he was robbed* by footpads; and for a long time after he avoided all chance of returning home alone, if late.

The uncompromising honesty of expression which he always adopted often gave a tone to his observations, which, like that of many others, had much more of Diogenes in it in theory, than in practice; for he was a kind-hearted and friendly man, and the refined consideration which he ever evinced for the comfort of his sister (who for forty years was his housekeeper) during his lifetime, and in the provision he made for her in his will, (which forbid the disposal of his house, or even the removal of any portion of his property while she lived, that she might not suffer any confusion or embarrassment,) shows little of the cynic in soul.

* This robbery, from the manner in which he used to bewail the loss of an old family watch, was the subject of a quizzical parody on "Shepherds, I have lost my love," by his friend Wm. Hoare, Esq., and was printed in a collection of his poems.

It has been already seen, that he was not only a man of sense, but of great industry: he was also a man of superior talents, and of great industry. He was sometimes difficult to know the way to his mind. He was frugal and careful: he had early seen in others the effects of luxury and profusion, he preferred independence with small means, to luxury with the obligations of obligation, and this habit once fixed, he remained unmarried, suffered no change. His servants were much attached to him, and he lived with him long, some even for twenty years. Those who survived him found at his death that he was not inconsiderate of their comfort, but grateful for their kindness to him and diligent in his duties.

Mr. No. was long afflicted with a complaint which increased with his years, and almost always required the attendance of a medical man. He bore this with firmness, and pursued his usual cheerfulness until within a very short time of his death. The decay of vigour in his years was less obvious than at his great age might have been expected, and was more observed by others than by himself.

During several winters preceding his death he remained without doors, and was careful of his health, but he was again enjoyment when, on the return of spring, he could make a short walk or ride. His age and infirmity at length prevailed, and he became confined

to his house, and for a short time to his chamber, where the few friends whom he was still desirous of seeing witnessed the last flashes of a spirit ever young, though united to a mortality on which the hand of time had pressed so long. At length these parted, on the evening of July 13, 1831, when he had nearly completed his eighty-fifth year. Thus ended a life which affords a most instructive example of the advantages of economy, of patient persevering industry, and of inflexible integrity.

The announcement of his death in the Morning Chronicle of the 16th of July, was accompanied by the following just summary of his character.

“ THE DEATH OF JAMES NORTHCOTE, ESQ. R. A.

“ On Wednesday evening, the 13th, died, after a few weeks illness, at his residence, Argyle Place, James Northcote, Esq. R. A. in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His protracted life of health, the result of a constitution naturally vigorous, upheld by a course of abstemiousness and regularity, gave him an opportunity of prosecuting his profession with unremitting industry and unabated ardour down to a very recent period of his existence. His death has destroyed the link that had united the celebrated characters of the present age with those who were in the habit of assembling around the table of Sir Joshua Reynolds. To the learned in the Art must be allotted the pleasurable office of eulogising the productions of his pencil, while

It is the intention of the said trustees will be derived from the former recollection of those who have shared the same, and who have been particularly favored from the Lord's hand, and who have been particularly favored.

His remains were placed in the ground (being removed to the New Church of St. Mark's Lane). A monument to J. COCHRANE, ESQ. B.A. is to be erected to his memory, as also one in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, to that of his brother Samuel, for them as set forth in his will.



FABLES,
ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

14

THE

RECORD

OF

THE

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... the exempt from public ...

... in trees, banks in the ...

... and ... in every ...

... ..

INTRODUCTION.

IN preparing the present volume of Fables for the favourable consideration of the Public the Editor felt himself placed in a situation of much difficulty; but to edit this Work was a duty which the Author had himself imposed upon him: he has however endeavoured, as far as his abilities would allow, to follow the example and to act upon the intentions of the master mind that planned them; and from the time that has been bestowed, and the assiduity and attention paid, he trusts they will meet with that reception the Author's wishes anticipated.

Mr. NORTHCOTE left to the Editor the Copyright of these Fables, and bequeathed a sum towards their being published, with directions that they should in every way be equal to his first volume, which has already

SECTION.

... courage received; he also
... from his designs Mr. HARVEY
... the drawings on the blocks
... and the best engravers be
... that Mr. WHITTINGHAM, of
... should be the printer.
... the designs for them,
... and study of many years
... who must be his own
... what might be by some consi-
... addition to our fabulous
...

... it may be argued that the sub-
... has been exhausted, and that
... of human error can be pointed
... not already been exposed, yet
... may be alleged against
... of moral instruction. Every
... said, and most ably so, to
... and to direct the erring;
... to repeat again and again
... well urged but for-
... allegory are particularly
... as they assume the
... and quicken the

impetus to virtue by ever representing good principles predominant over faults and errors, and showing the possessors of virtue objects for admiration.

“ The great principles of truth and justice are few and plain, but we must enforce them by every means that ingenuity can devise or variety accomplish, and thus introduce, disguised in masquerade, a subject which might be but coldly welcomed if presented in its old and worn out dress.”

During the progress of the Work the Editor has been much indebted to Mr. HARVEY. The drawings from Mr. NORTHCOTE'S designs have been executed by him with a degree of excellence which must speak for itself. The vignettes and ornamental letters are entirely Mr. HARVEY'S invention; the ability and judgment displayed in their adaptation, are an additional confirmation of his taste and of the fertility of his conception.

To Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, and the other Gentlemen engaged in the graphic portion of the Work, whose names are attached to their several performances in the Index, as

been most favourably received; he also desired that from his designs Mr. HARVEY should execute the drawings on the blocks for engraving, and the best engravers be employed, and that Mr. WHITTINGHAM, of the Clarendon Press, should be the printer.

These Fables, and the designs for them, were the collection and study of many years of the Author's life, who must be his own apology for what might be by some considered a superfluous addition to our fabulous literature.

Although it may be argued that the subject of Fable has been exhausted, and that no new species of human error can be pointed out which has not already been exposed, yet the same argument may be alleged against every other mode of moral instruction. Ever-thing has been said, and most ably so, to warn the unwary and to direct the erring; but it is necessary to repeat again and again what has been so often well urged but forgotten. Fable and story are particularly adapted to this purpose, as they assume the form of a tale, and quicken the

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[The text in this section is also illegible due to heavy horizontal scanning artifacts.]

ural
the
critic
hing,

Can thy weak warbling dare approach the thrush
Or blackbird's accents in the hawthorn bush ?
Or with the lark dost thou, poor mimic, vie,
Or nightingale's unequal'd melody ?
These other birds possessing twice thy fire,
Have been content in silence to admire."
"With candour judge," the minstrel bird replied,
"Nor deem my efforts arrogance or pride ;
Think not ambition makes me act this part,
I only sing because I love the art ;
I envy not, indeed, but much revere,
Those birds whose fame the test of skill will bear :
I feel no hope aspiring to surpass,
Nor with their charming songs my own to class ;
Far other aims incite my humble strain ;
Then surely I your pardon may obtain,
While I attempt the rural vale to move
By imitating of the lays I love."





THE LYNX AND THE MOLE.



ONCE by chance a Lynx, in his rambles, met with a Mole. The Lynx, pleased with the various beauties of nature as seen by his penetrating eye, solicited the Mole to participate with him in viewing the delightful prospect from a rising ground.

The Mole, who had just left his hole in the earth, consented to accompany him. When they came in sight of the distant country, "See," said the Lynx, "how charming is the view before us! behold the bright Sun, that

Can thy weak words, or actions, and make all
 Or blackbirds' notes, or the Mole,
 Or with the blind, or the blind see: but, for
 Or nightingale, or the heavy mist before
 These other things, which I nearly perceive
 Have been, and shall be, as your dull
 "With the blind, or the blind see: but, for
 "Nor do I envy, what I re-
 Think
 I only
 I envy
 Those
 I feel
 Not
 Far
 Then
 What
 By

is moral in itself;
 he said upon it.
 same thing be
 great degrees of
 various, their per-
 tier from each
 different things:
 without interest;

... it with delight, still heightened
... imagination, which brings a thou-
... associated pleasures in its train; and thus
... while to the one it seems as if deprived even
... of its own beauties, to the other it is decked
... out in borrowed splendour. From this cause
... proceeds that vast difference of opinions which
... we often hear given by different persons con-
... cerning the same object. The dull perceive but
... half of what is shown them, whilst the genius
... sees all its excellences refined and magnified.

J. N.



... I'd like to give the...
... We
... I don't know what
... there seems
...

* Now, I said the...
... the difference there is
... we've received little
... have such information
... as in comparison for
... mine can generate jewel
... can provide objects the
... risk again to your dark
... what I shall range the
... have the power of perce
... taking us every where to
... and with pleasure."

APPLICATION

The Bible seems to call
... that like more remain
... Certain it is that if the
... than two persons of
... or of different d
... of it will as wi
... if they h



THE

... became
... from his
... conditions,
... there was
... then
... this task
... support for
... these
... being in
... acts
... the
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... beaved.

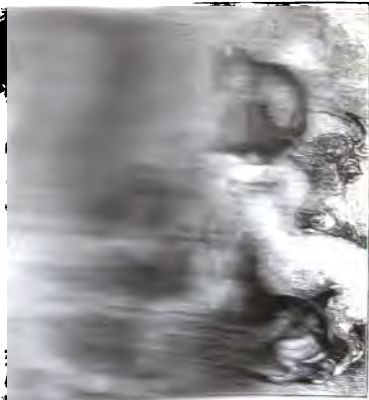
the lesson the despot's eyes
 congratulated himself on
 d, his own discoverer of
 1. The game became his
 e was attached in friend-
 pher, and soon became a
 sign.

PLICATION.

is deepest into our hearts
 experience, or that we con-
 sult of our own sagacity; and
 merit of the Philosopher, in
 played in the artful manner
 like the king conceive that it
 who discovered the whole-

J. N.





THE

IX.



a sage phi
of curing

... Elephant
... ment with a
... from his
... persuasion,
... would not
... between them
... of attention
... should be
... mounted
... attracted the
... to speak
... high
... to

and to truth, also of the happiness
resulted from controlling the passions,
dignity of patience, the inhospitable
useful nature of selfishness, and the
cess of cruelty and carnage.

Wise Fox, perceiving the audience not
much amused by the discourse of the
Elephant, made no ceremony, but interrupted
his oration by giving a farcical account of all
his mischievous tricks and hairbreadth escapes,
the success of his cunning, and his adroit con-
cesses to extricate himself from harm: all
which so delighted the assembly, that the
Elephant was soon left, in the midst of his
advice, without a single auditor near him;
and they one and all with eagerness thronged
to hear the diverting follies and knaveries of
the Fox, who of course was in the end declared
the victor.

APPLICATION.

The effect these two orators had on the
perceptions of their audience was exactly the
reverse one to the other. That of the Elephant
touched the guilty, like satire, with pain and
reproach; even the most innocent was hum-
bled, as none were wholly free from vice, and
all felt themselves lowered even in their own
opinion, and heard the admonition as an irk-

... a little inclination to
... amendment. But
... was joy; the innocent
... which proceeds from
... of solemnity, and the guilty
... vices and follies treated only as
... we all have felt how much more
... we enjoy in laughing at a fool than
... scrutinized by the sage. From this
... that farce of the most grotesque
... kind is tolerated and received, and
... about some degree of relish even by the
... wise, as we all want comfort.

J. N.





THE BEE AND THE ANT.



VIOLENT dispute once arose between the Bee and the Ant, each claiming superiority for prudence and industry; and, as neither of them would give up the point, they mutually agreed to refer the decision of this great question to the decree of Apollo, who was fortunately at hand tending the cattle of Admetus. Accordingly approaching the god, each made out his title to a preference with all the eloquence which a Bee or an Ant had ever been master of. When Apollo gave judgment thus:—" I consider you both as most excellent examples of industry and prudence.

...sing the Ant, " by your
 ... and your labour, make for
 ... provision in time of need;
 ... never intrude on or tax
 ... help: but recollect, at
 ... yourself alone that you
 ... ever shares any part
 ... riches. Whereas the Bee
 ... monious and ingenious ex-
 ... becomes a blessing to the
 ... must give my judgment in

CONCLUSION.

... the thanks of his country
 ... the good of others.
 ... the world: the
 ... the needy; and the mer-
 ... procuring them the
 ... the miser, although
 ... yet, thinking
 ... one else either
 ... the lot of any
 ... very large share of
 ... course have the
 ... himself a partner
 ... The benevolent

J. N.



THE ELEPHANT AND THE SLAVE.



N Elephant, in his progress through the forest, saw a Slave felling trees, and linked by a chain to a log of wood, to prevent his escape. "I see clearly," said the Elephant, "that you are a Slave by your equipment, an indication also of your past bad conduct, which has brought you to disgrace."—"True," said the Slave, "but notwithstanding my degraded state, I am still your superior."—"In one quality," replied the Elephant, "you have the advantage most supremely, and which mankind possess alone, in contradistinction to all other

... the power of
... by self-adv-
... even when under
... circumstances, or when
... reflecting that it

...

... by what ingenious
... we endeavour to
... conviction the odi-
... qualities, instead of
... to descry their
... our hatred and
... the contrary, by
... strength to vice,
... over us and ends
... we were mirrors
... the face. The
... because there
... and every judge
... continuation, will
... to evade
... spectacles,
... from ourselves.

J. N.

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THE BOASTFUL ASS.



ONCE a poor Ass, who was roughly used by his driver, ventured to make his moan on being so hardly treated, more especially as he might boast with truth of the antiquity and dignity of his descent from one who had conversed with angelic beings, and whose story was commemorated in the highest of all records. "Yes," replied his master, "but that which you make your boast turns ly the more to your disgrace, in being so etched a representative of such an illustrious ncestor."

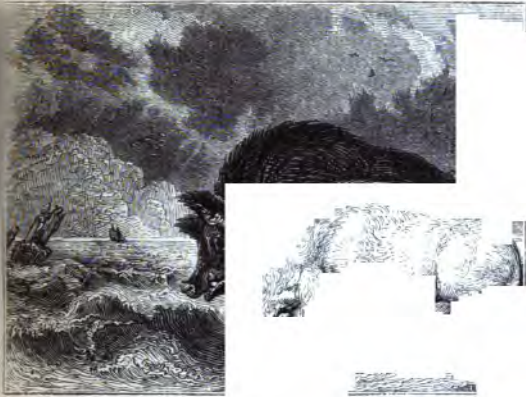
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... THE MOST UNSTIRRED
... IN THEIR
... TO BECOME
... NUMBER NEVER
... WHICH IS
... THEY





THE TWO SWINE.



It once happened that a couple of Swine, whose sole pleasure depended on gratifying their appetites, travelled together, in quest of food and rarities, till they came by accident to the seaside: here they saw, at a distance from the shore, some pieces of a wreck, which they took a fancy to believe contained some rich dainty, and thought that their longing appetite was a proof of its being some repast surpassing any thing they had hitherto found; thus weakly pro-

... to the ... together, they
... being amused to
... in the performance
... cutting their throats
... prudent
... of obtaining their
... as they were
... between
... To work
... their hands.

REFLECTION.

This is not a bad representation of those persons who, having fixed their ambitious aim on some distant object as the summit of happiness, waste their lives and fortunes in the pursuit of that which is far above their powers to reach, and which would disappoint their hopes if obtained.

Those, whose excursive fancies rove unguided over the world of honours and riches, have a very uncertain view of the thing called happiness. It lies in the distant offing of life's sea, so imperfectly defined that it is scarcely more than guessed at, and the means taken to come up with it are too often the causes of our disappointment.



THE PORCUPINE, CHAMELEON, AND OWL.



ONE day a meeting took place between a Porcupine and a Chameleon, who entering into confidential discourse, each most bitterly complained of the scorn in which they were held by a cruel world. They both declared that they could not name one friend that they had in it, and yet could see no sufficient reason why they should be so hardly treated, especially as they had sought by varied experiments to gain approbation, but still found to their cost that neither could

with terror and dislike? Go, fretful
 e, and base fawning Chameleon, and if
 not mend your manners, learn at least
 tent without friends; for depend upon
 one are without friends but those who
 none.”

APPLICATION.

part of mankind who set the world at
 e by hourly irritation, and who seem to
 t to stir up ill blood by indulging their
 scorn, or pride, give up all the sweets
 iety for the sake of showing their wit,
 e pleasure of mortifying by their censure.
 y these can set up no claims to the friend-
 of others. Nor can those base parasites
 to promote their own selfish ends, load
 false praise the victims of their craft,
 egarding the mischief they may occasion,
 ect to find friends when at last their false-
 d is discovered.

Every one who has had any experience in
 must have met with characters of whom
 speak ill, though they are not chargeable
 ith any great crime; nor can a reason exactly
 e assigned why they should be hated, yet no
 ne can be persuaded to love them. It may

THESE
L'ÉCOLE
C'EST
L'ÉCOLE
L'ÉCOLE
L'ÉCOLE
L'ÉCOLE





THE HORSE AND GROOM.



HORSE whose each ancestral steed
 Renowned was both for blood and
 speed,
 Released awhile from curb and
 rein,

Strode proudly o'er the grassy plain,
 And thus a reverie began :
 " Fool that I am, that puny man
 Should rule me with his tyrant hand,
 And bid me own his least command ;
 No longer will I thus submit
 To goading spur and galling bit,

I. ...
 II. ...
 III. ...
 IV. ...
 V. ...
 VI. ...
 VII. ...
 VIII. ...
 IX. ...
 X. ...
 XI. ...
 XII. ...
 XIII. ...
 XIV. ...
 XV. ...
 XVI. ...
 XVII. ...
 XVIII. ...
 XIX. ...
 XX. ...
 XXI. ...
 XXII. ...
 XXIII. ...
 XXIV. ...
 XXV. ...
 XXVI. ...
 XXVII. ...
 XXVIII. ...
 XXIX. ...
 XXX. ...

APPLICATION.

I. ...
 II. ...
 III. ...
 IV. ...

M. L.



THE DUMB WAITER.



WITH frowning brow and aspect
 louring,
 When John's ambitious thoughts
 were towering,
 From chair to chair he pass'd along
 Without soliloquy or song,
 Content in humdrum mood to' adjust
 His matters to disperse the dust,
 Thus plodded on with sulky air,
 Till a Dumb Waiter claim'd his care ;
 He then in rage with stern salute,
 Bespoke the inoffensive mute :
 " Thou stupid tool of vapourish asses,
 With thy brown shelves for pots and glasses,

We honest folks must suit the times,
And like young misses at a court
Are forced to be content with less than
Thou art a favourite of my
... gadding on thy castors.
... many a rough attack,
... till he made him crack,
Insulted stronger still and stronger,
The poor dumb thing could hold no longer—
"Thou fool, born spoons and plates to dandle,
Thou hubbubber of small scandal,
Factor of family abuse,
Retailer of domestic news,
My lord, as soon as I appear,
Outstays thee in thy proper sphere;
Thou'rt also at every place of call,
The milliner's shop and cobbler's stall,
The tavern, where for petty tales
Gin, ale, and beer, are constant vails;
Such words at table that was spoke
Would soon become the public joke,
And shouldst thou converse
To scandal, mischief, or something worse.
Whom'er my master I attend,
Hardly his mind he can unbend;
But when such praters fill my place,
Then nothing should be said—but grace."



THE FAIRY GIFT.



IN days of yore, when Fairies could bestow benefits on mankind, it happened that a prudent wife was brought to bed of a fine boy, and the Fairies, with whom she was a great favourite, through her wise and proper conduct, came to congratulate her on the occasion, and offered her the disposal of three wishes to bestow on her new-born son, leaving the decision to her own choice. On demanding what would be her first wish, the good woman, with great gravity, answered, "Pray grant him impudence."

... "and
... independence,"
... is your
... "adherent,"
... You have
... more
... chance
... shall
... in life,
... means to

The world is full of men of great
character who are not successful, so
that the man of great talents may have
the luck of an ass. It is not that
that men of these high talents often
go great lengths in the world, and
seldom fail of outstripping men of talent and
virtue, nay, succeed as well as with a load
of imperfections on their heads, they go on in
opposition to general disesteem: while they
who are in every sense their superiors languish
away their days neglected and in poverty,
though possessed of the approbation and good
will of all who know them. The truth is, the
majority of men are governed more by appear-
ance than reality, and the impudent man in

his air and behaviour undertakes for himself that he has ability and worth, while the modest or diffident gives himself up as one who is endowed with neither. For this reason men of front carry things before them with little difficulty, and make such skilful use of their talents, that they can grow out of humour like persons of consequence, and be sour, and make even their dissatisfaction do them the same service as desert. This way of thinking is an apology for great men who confer favours on the impudent. In carrying on the government of mankind, they are not to consider what men they themselves approve in their closets and private conversations, but what men will extend themselves furthest and more generally pass upon the crowd for such as their patrons want for particular stations, and consequently take so much responsibility off the hands of those who employ them. They will be useful as servants to Ambition, but never as friends or associates in pleasure. However, it cannot but be recommended to all men who feel in themselves an impulse towards attempting laudable actions, to acquire such a degree of assurance as never to lose the possession of themselves in public or in private, so far as to be incapable of acting with a due decorum in any circum-

mean want
able to do
assistance as
For it is
nothing
Which of the
every
of his
through
a word, it
what
true
says,
sum-faced-
caused by
because they
were to hinder

J. N.





THE POET AND THE SPORTSMAN.



GENTLY rise, oh! southern breeze,
 Breathing fragrance, gently
 rise,
 While o'er hills and tufted trees
 Streams of glory light the skies!

"Lo! the' ascending orb of day!
 Sons of earth, he cries, rejoice!
 Nature wakes, and ev'ry spray
 Sends to Heav'n a grateful voice.

"While these living glories shine,
 That the Almighty hand declare,
 Let the song of praise be mine,
 Mine the heart-exalting prayer!"

THE
SIXTH
BOOK

OF THE
SIXTH
BOOK

OF THE
SIXTH
BOOK

OF THE
SIXTH
BOOK

APPENDIX

This Fable shows the difference between the
mere sensualist and the man of mind, the brute
and the intellectual being.

J. N.



THE KINGFISHER AND THE NIGHTINGALE.



ONCE on a time a meeting took place between a Nightingale and a Kingfisher: the Nightingale was somewhat humbled at sight of the green and gilded plumage of this dazzling bird, so much superior to that of his own homely colour; when the vain Kingfisher, with all the hauteur of one conscious of possessing the charms of outward beauty, treated the Nightingale with such airs of pride, as forced from that gentle bird this reflection: "I grant, my friend, that the splen-

... my humble
 ... of course, grant you
 ... admiration of all beholders:
 ... same time, remembered,
 ... captivating attract the
 ... that your mere skin, when
 ... sufficed with tow, is as amply
 ... who see it as it was when
 ... living self, as in that con-
 ... vaunted impudence: whilst L
 ... reason for my pain and humble
 ... notes of such sweet melody. That
 ... with an earnest desire to remain
 ... amon, and ever listen to my
 ... night, and would regret my
 ... of their pleasure."

SECTION.

... which can add new soft-
 ... and even beautifies
 ... spread upon canvass
 ... not affect the heart;
 ... are to add to her
 ... be allowed to amuse
 ... triumph as a mistress.
 ... features alone that will
 ... of time, but the lustre
 ... animates, and gives



them their power of vanquishing. Without this irradiating power the proudest fair one ought to know, whatever may be told her to the contrary, that the most regular features are uninformed and dead.

How much nobler is the contemplation of beauty heightened by virtue! it then commands our esteem and love, whilst it attracts our admiration; but the charms of the coquette, when compared with the real loveliness of innocence, truth, and good humour, are spiritless and cold.

J. N.



one of you
 appearance.
 the claim to
 but let it be
 that your eye
 eye alone,
 taken off a
 gratifying to
 occupied by
 sisted all yo
 as a compen
 garb, can giv
 all who hear
 me as their c
 song with ne
 death as a din

It is virtue
 ness to female
 beauty. Colour
 may entertain th
 and she who
 outward attracti
 as a picture, but
 not

FILE VII

... the torpid nook,
 ... too soon,
 ... the brook,
 ... and the noon.

... golden beam,
 ... and soften'd air;
 ... the sparkling stream,
 ... cold and stiffen'd there.

... where are the flowers,
 ... thou feed'st upon,
 ... the twilight bowers?
 ... see how all are gone?

... enough for thee
 ... radiance lends;
 ... lest not see
 ... depends."

THE GERMAN.





VIOLET AND THE NIGHTSHADE.

STATELY plant of Nightshade reared its head with contempt over an humble Violet that grew near its roots, treating the little flower with mortifying pride. "It said the Violet, " that your lofty height, splendour of your rich purple bellflowers, shining polished berries of jet, and your velvet foliage, must ever attract the attention of all who view you only in public, and that you would be an ornament to the chaplet; but recollect, that those who know you thoroughly, and have investigated

your hidden qualities, have discovered that you are filled with deadly venom; and that all who are so unlucky as to fall under the influence of your tyranny perish in agonizing torture from the effects of your fatal poison. As to myself, I have but little to boast of, and nothing to conceal; my merits and defects are open to all."

APPLICATION.

This Fable gives an example of a character that is but too often to be met with in the world. There are those who with a specious behaviour, a pleasing gaiety, or splendid wit, delight every company into which they enter, so that those who see them only out of their own dwelling conceive them to be paragons of wit and good nature; but if you trace them to their home and inquire of their household, you will often find them to be gloomy, implacable, cruel tyrants, feared and hated by their nearest relations and dependants.

J. N.





THE MONKEYS.



THE Monkeys belonging to a keeper of wild animals were usually confined in a line of narrow cages, each of which had a pan in the centre of its front for the tenants' food: but it was to be observed that, when all the Monkeys were supplied with their messes, scarcely any one of them ate of his own pan, each thrust his arm through the bars, and robbed his right or left hand neighbour: half that was so seized was spilt and lost in the conveyance; and while one Monkey was so unprofitably engaged in plundering, his own pan was exposed to similar depredation.

THE
MAY
1945





THE PEACOCK, THE OWLS, AND THE EAGLE.



s once a Peacock, proud and vain,
 Went brandishing his stately
 train,
 The Owls, his most obsequious
 followers,
 Adoring all the gaudy colours,
 Which still a greater lustre find
 From one black plume display'd behind :
 The Bird who bears the bolt of Jove,
 And guards the throne of realms above,
 Indignant cried, " Unthinking fowl !
 While those blind flatterers swell thy soul

THE
LITTLE
BOY
WHO
LIVED
IN
A
SHED





THE PARROT AND THE SINGING BIRDS.



PARROT flew from his cage into a neighbouring wood, where he criticised the song of the Birds around him. At length they besought him to favour them in return; for no doubt his performance was equal to his criticism.—The Parrot, after due consideration of the request, gravely scratched his head, and made this reply: “Gentlemen, I whistle, but I never sing.”

COLLECTION.

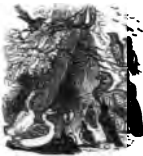
It is the reward one of the elaborate
 scientific work the great works of original
 genius which the soul of all times analyse and
 produce all countries and endeavour to sub-
 stitute a system built absolutely upon the works
 of the ancients. Inquire for their own inventions,
 which will have been added to the stock of
 genius in the world—the answer is made for
 them by our Parrot: “They whistle, but they
 never sing.”

J. N.





THE BEE AND THE BUTTERFLY.



GAUDY painted Butterfly, perched upon a marigold, and full of his own importance, thus began vainly to boast of his extensive travels: “ I have ranged in shady groves, over spacious lawns and verdant meadows, have wantoned in the rarest gardens, and caught the fragrance of every flower, have enjoyed the coolness of the grot, skimmed over the lake, and boarded the gilded yacht, and proudly flown amid the mansions of the great ; in short, I know no bounds but the bounds of nature.

Surely travel gives one the highest dignity, and to live at home is not to live at all."

A Bee that was near him under the shade of a blossom, and overheard this vainrodominance, moved by contempt and anger, yet with some pity for this idle boaster, made him this answer: "Vain unprofitable rambler! what dost thou to claim from travel? That you have seen is your disgrace, because you have not used them to any good purpose; nor from all the variety of scenes you have beheld have you been able to deduce one single useful result. Therefore as a friend I would advise you to take once more a short excursion. Come with me and see my hive: the fruits of travel you will find there; and let the example mend your manners and check your boasting, and then think of your own home and improve."

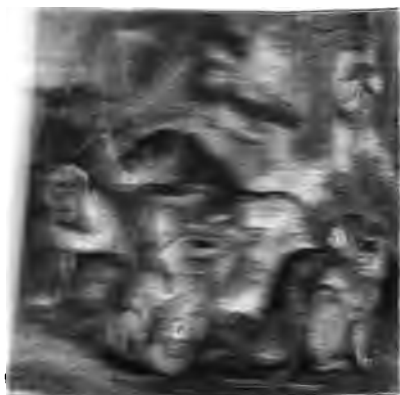
APPLICATION.

The proverb says, "He is no where who is every where;" for that plant never prospers that is often removed. It is not on the quantity of the objects or their number that we may have seen, but on the observations we have made upon them, and the information we have drawn from them, that we can claim the ad-

vantage of travelling. The dull may travel from north to south, and from east to west, and return just as empty as they set out. But the ingenious adventurer, by judicious research in foreign countries, may store himself with such a mass of knowledge as may be a valuable addition to the stock in his native land.

J. N.





PART QUALITY



ROM toll released in: craft Indian
rove-

Where angry Messias grow in
Bantam - grows:

Please! be benoid- the printing
method. 127.

As - center - center - to - through - the - war
to - and - and - the - chattering - heroes - in -
the - and - to - and - and - and - and -

APPENDIX


THE - and - and - to - and - and - and -
the - and - and - and - and - and - and -

**While all by turns accuse, by turns deny,
Snarl, wrangle, rail, equivocate, and lie:
The wily scribbler lies conceal'd from day,
Surveys the tumult, and enjoys the fray,
With secret transport hugs his lucky jest,
While knaves with knaves, and fools with fools
contest.**





THE LION AND THE JACKAL



JACKAL, which had been faithful adherent to the interest of his master the Lion, was now grown old and infirm, so that it moved the Lion to dispense with any future fatigues in his service. "You are aged," said the Lion, "and shall rest in ease as a reward for your former services." The vain Jackal, piqued by the imputation of old age, replied, "That he was as young as ever in power to execute all that could be required of him in the prime of youth." When the very next time in hunting this silly Jackal, in order

ve his claims to youth and activity, ex-
 himself with such energy beyond all
 nce, that at the end of the chase, per-
 exhausted, he expired at the feet of his
 or.

"Pitiable fool!" said the Lion; "vanity has
 thy destruction. Thou wouldst not con-
 to be old."

APPLICATION.

By defying or disregarding the voice of
 nature and of truth, by permitting vanity or
 falsehood to triumph over prudence and reason,
 very many have been cut short in their career.

No art, no boasting, no cunning, will evade
 the awful power of truth: our vanity may serve
 to deceive ourselves, but no one else.

Whoever strives against truth and nature
 will lose the race.

The painted enamelled visage will never
 pass for youth or beauty: all the world see
 the folly, except those who attempt at the
 imposition.

All safety depends on Truth alone, for in
 her train is every blessing; but falsehood is
 followed by vexation, perplexity, and disgrace.

J. N.



THE BEAVER



one day by chance made
 the habitations of the
 who were all here at
 their several depart-
 and addressing me of
 animals who was busily
 house for
 to make his hab-
 in the most
 until the Beaver
 with his work,
 significant intruder,
 "Pray leave me,"

said he, "to my labour; go and pay your visits to such only who are as idle as yourself: at least, you should not take up the time of those to whom time is precious, and who make use of every moment to some good purpose, thus reducing them to a level with yourself."

APPLICATION.

Le Joindre, an eminent French artist, had the following pithy sentence written over the door of his study:—"Les gens oisifs sont toujours importuns aux gens occupés*."

Bad habits are as infectious as the plague. The idle make those idle with whom they associate: the vicious libertine debauches or corrupts the innocent mind till it becomes as depraved as its teacher; the quarrelsome create broils wherever they intrude; gamesters make gamesters; and thieves make thieves. There is a tendency in nature to cause every thing where it is possible to produce its likeness.

J. N.

* "Those that are idle are always troublesome to those that are occupied."



THE APPL.



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Bear
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employed in bui
self and his fan
per

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... to the Owl
... his sombre
... where nu
... his gravity.
... stance of a
... sortment of
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... *engrossed*
... and after
... a reluctant
... that he had

instructive or entertaining
whole course of his life.

EDUCATION.

desire to be as agreeable as
relative visitor, the greatest
observed on our part not to
course, as we may be assured
ing can be half so delightful
which comes out of his own
we shall gain his heart, and
tion of our intellect to such a
will seem only a little inferior

is a wild beast very difficult to
en once let loose. It is the
the wise man finds out the
the soul. There are abundance
to break their neighbour's head
jaw-bone. J. N.





except
mouse ;

THE

... say if.

... night except

... he gorged.

was

the,

will

... the

... cure.

... drew

savage, freed from pain and fear,
 And his friend with scornful sneer ;
 "At! now, no doubt, you want your hire,
 Mercenary fool—retire,"
 The graceless ruffian taunting said,
 "And thank me that you wear your head."
 The generous Bird reply disdain'd,
 And spurn'd the ground the wretch profaned,
 Look'd up with yet unanger'd eye,
 And clapp'd her wings, and sought the sky.
 The Dog meantime, with inward pain,
 Her careless air and just disdain
 Beheld ; he cursed the glorious sight
 With all the rage of thwarted spite ;
 The keen remorse assail'd him sore,
 And gave a pang unfelt before ;
 With persevering feet, behind
 Him Justice traced, though lame and blind ;
 When next he tasted living food,
 He found his late mischance renew'd,
 Another bone his throat retains,
 And doubles all his former pains :
 At once a thousand thoughts combined
 Like lightning flash'd upon his mind ;
 They stung, they blasted, as they came,
 With conscious guilt, reproach, and shame :
 The dog—to guile more cursed a prey,
 Laid down—stretch'd on earth he lay.



THE



He found a
Then to the
He mad

A

ear

...

and just disdain
 half the shame and pain.
 Mildness raised her head,
 Vanquish'd sinner said :
 Find some happy way
 To pay my vast debt to pay ;
 Behold your faithful slave,
 To use the life you gave ;
 Let me once more to rise,
 To meet those friendly eyes."
 He replied, " You owe me naught ;
 The sole reward I sought,
 To give you glory to impart
 That first warm'd the heart ;
 To give you my adoration pay,
 O me, who, pleased, obey :
 Then, and bless'd," she said,
 She clapp'd her wings, and fled.
 He rose, resolved no more
 To prow the forest o'er,
 To stand at his master's side,
 His servant till he died.

APPLICATION.

How vain to render virtue vain
 To taste the pleasure of the Crane ?
 How vain to fight for glory dye the field,
 How vain to laurels bloodless conquests yield ?

A bird w
 Flew str
 She has
 Who th
 "Come
 Why! t
 Reproa
 Come a
 Consci
 The Cra
 "Learn
 The mark
 I court th
 That virtu
 To make t
 There stil
 Thy life a
 And more,
 The Cur, w
 Knew dea
 Since now
 He thoug
 Again the
 The s.

to
 from
 generous mind.
 frankless kind:
 which we bounties
 the head.





VIRTUE AND HER DAUGHTERS.



VIRTUE had three Daughters, all so exquisitely beautiful and so accomplished in manners, that they seemed to possess every excellence of their mother added to their own, and were distinguished by the name of the Graces. But their chief delight was to be seen conspicuously in royal courts, where, it may be said, they both instructed and learned; and were alike courted, admired, and imitated.

Their love of general admiration in them gave them some serious thoughts, fearing that, in a degree, lose their original beauty and simplicity, and affect what they

Without return who
 The hero's pleasure
 Brave in all fortunes
 Friend to its foes, at
 Since the steel'd br
 shed,
 But throws a bright



the most
 to be seen
 the most excellent
 and was
 times, it would
 ough it is not
 these grace-

the hypocrisy
 ey the beau-
 re in reality

J. N.



CARRIER AND HIS HORSE.

CERTAIN Carrier had decorated the best Horse of his team with a ring of bells upon his neck. This ornament appeared to cheer the poor animal by its jingling which his Master observing, demanded of his being thus gratified. "Be-replied the Horse, " as I am doomed to that drudgery, the music of these bells of animation in the course of my daily and seems to invigorate my tired limbs cheerful sound."

did not feel.
 "perhaps I have
 vating fascinat
 &c, as my time
 less numerous,
 have been alwa
 tion; and have
 all alluring to
 strict rule of
 it always in yo
 moment forget
 Virtue, otherw
 decay."

No doubt but
 for charms of
 an imitation, at
 qualities and b
 it in reality th
 indeed be Par
 real, yet it is s
 ful imitations.

THEY WHO ARE
 IN THE EARLY
 OF THE FUTURE
 SHOULD KNOW
 THESE THINGS
 ALL WHICH
 ARE PRESENT IN
 THE FUTURE
 AND IMAGINE
 THEM, WHEN, IN THAT
 PRECIOUS HOURS IN
 THE FUTURE; AT THE
 TIMES THAT THEY ARE
 IN REALITY THEY ARE
 DISMISSING THEIR DIS-
 TANCE BUT TOO
 THEY ARE IMPORTANT
 TO THE ANSWER OF
 THE QUESTION BY ONE
 WHO HAS SEEN HIM OF
 THE FUTURE IN WHICH HE
 WAS BORN. — When
 I AM IN THE LEAST OF
 THE FUTURE BY EXER-
 CISE OF HIS FACULTIES

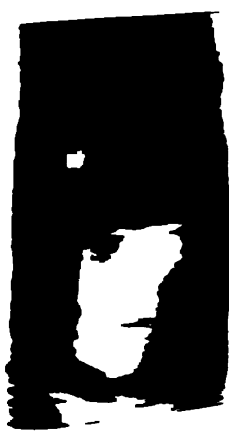
to be outrageous in our devotions
and sacrifices, and thus imagine we can
resist the storm; but, on the contrary,
direct our attention in due proportions
to the duties which we are called upon to
perform in this life, and we shall find it no
difficult to execute them well.

J. N.



APPLICATION

Whilst we sojourn in this
 not unaptly been named "
 it is a wise measure to rec
 those comforts that nature
 in our way, and not reject
 nents that are within of
 may help to soften the cal
 human life. Why imitate t
 who slight the proffered l
 that they are serving the
 they are only wasting t
 glazy indolence and st
 same time persuading t
 exceedingly pious, wh
 only exceedingly idle:
 contented minds in
 often, perhaps, neglect
 duties! This brings
 Sir Godfrey Kneller.
 of those casting l
 being too [unclear] d:
 [unclear] th
 [unclear] I can:
 d.



... IS
 ... WE
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

We are not to be surprised
 and needs praise, and the
 take Heaven by some, but
 should direct our steps to
 to all the stars and planets
 perform in the firmament
 easy task to some the end.

ng has lain
 k Lane,
 an
 man.
 ed thread
 spread,
 es,
 various size,
 y call

t dirty line,
 mes to shine,
 and time beset,
 comes to net,
 Muse supposes,
 virtuosos.
 gaudy insect sings,
 court of kings,
 ds conceal the gin,
 aves are caught therein.
 fix'd 'mid mildew'd panes,
 christmas the remains
 and sing its cheer,
 eeps Lent throughout the year),
 labour'd o'er and o'er,
 the lawyer's lore,
 es, on gambols borne,
 are, when lost, undone.



THE POET AND THE COBWEB



BARD, whose pen
 him more
 Of fame than of the pen
 In Grub Street garret
 With eyes content
 closed.

Cobwebs around in antique glory,
 Chief of his household inventory,
 Suggested to his roving brains
 A vast multitude of scenes,
 "The world is but a stage," said he,
 "And we are but the players."



AND THE OWL.

The Peacock, with slow
 y pace, seemed to enjoy
 sion of his rich plu-
 lst he spread his splen-
 the bright sunshine;
 ssing before a barn, in
 ad taken up his lodgings,
 addressed by that saga-
 t most gorgeous of the
 eried; "do not conceive
 d enviable beauty is the
 ation, but look behind you



THE FLY AND THE SNUFFTAKER.

IN June, when insects flush'd with
 sun
 Made horses kick and heifers run,
 Damon, grown weary of his book,
 His trusty snuff-box with him took,
 On a careless walk to scent the hay,
 Pass'd a sauntering hour away :
 He curs'd soon the fragrant mead,
 He sought the coolness of the shade ;
 He thought that what was milder there,
 Was what was sweeter were every where ;

APPLICATION.

Moral of my tale will prove
A paradox of hate and love;
Cautious lesser evils shun,
Headlong into greater run.



When this to one that most did tease,
 He utter'd compliments like these:—
 — To a little whiffing volatile,
 Whose nothingness might make me smile,
 Did not thy great impertinence
 Give harmless nose so much offence,
 My nose which ne'er offended thee,
 Unless thou own'st fraternity
 With flatterers, fops, and henpeck'd
 And all the scum of coffee-house
 All these, I own, my scornful
 Turns up like the rhinoceros;
 Thus to the buzzing thing he said,
 And thus the little Fly replied,
 " I fetch my birth from that
 Which nestled in King Jem's
 Though he had three large
 That fly was free to take the
 And dost thou, little paltry
 Offence at me to take think
 But if a human butterfly,
 More busy, pert, and vain than
 Draws near with smiles and
 She's welcome to herself at
 Thy lip is free to one of the
 Nay, she can lead thee

—

—

—

—

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—

ing with terror
 e the company
 towards those
 tural passions,
 ncy with your
 your back:" at
 a blow with his
 ords.

N.
 the Wolf makes in
 among mankind, it
 ne excess of every
 y plead the influence
 vicious passions than
 yet this is not a plea
 s, who are under the
 y one according to his
 l of teaching all such
 bridle those obnoxious
 ight to have been their
 time, if not wholly to
 a benefit, as well as that
 ave a power over their
 lf has not, and are there-
 when they err.

J. N.



THE WOLF AND THE LAMB



It a great congregation,
 creation, where
 claims to dist
 logy for his f
 most eloque
 for his rapacious and bl
 "I follow," said he, "t
 eating animal food, as
feeding on grass and
 o' me"

will'd)

...
 ...
 ... stole,
 ...
 ...
 ... more ?
 ... the house,
 ... mouse !
 ... night,
 ... wild affright.
 ... woes to end,
 ... his friend,
 ... from noise,
 ... finest joys.
 ... silvan scene,
 ... green ;
 ... attend his **breast**,
 ... rous friend express'd :— .
 ... ated place,
 ... and disgrace,
 ... and fortune **drew** ?
 ... at for you.
 ... pleased, but now they tire,
 ... wake desire ; *
 ... silence cursed,
 ... with spleen I burst.

FABLE XXXIII.

"I would you know the fears I feel?
 "I will resign me for a meal."
 His guest in turn repeats
 The name of pomp and plenty's seats.
 In still agreement, in sad despair,
 They both perceive they knew not where.
 They sit yet wondering, smit with truth,
 And sighs down a departed youth,
 And wish they never stray'd,
 From a green earth a lonely glade:
 There where silence caught
 The soul's soft sighing breath;
 Where search for joy was vain,
 And they might to prize obtain.
 The old strange mouse began
 Thus to the old Mouse and Man:—
 "I have nothing in the generous heart
 To give you substantial bliss impart;
 I have nothing, though our moon be
 Full, that can be spent to the last;
 I have health and sickness in the saint and sage,
 I have life by the hour of freezing age;
 I have (unenvied wealth) bestows;
 I have silence, and in pomp repose:
 I have life at her invoking breath,
 And death from the womb of death."



THE DELICATE HERON.



ONE day the long-billed, long-necked, long-legged Heron was walking on the banks of a river, whose water was transparent as crystal; the carp, the pike, the trout, were wantoning up and down the stream. These the Heron might have caught with the greatest ease; but he thought it better to stay till his appetite was more keen. A little time after, his appetite came to him, and he saw tench from the sandy bottom; yet these were scarce enough for his taste; so he was

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

APPENDIX

It may show
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..





THE BALM TREE AND THE THORN.



PERT and irritable Thorn, that grew near a stately Balm Tree, frequently upbraided him for his supine disposition, in so tamely submitting to have his sides pierced and bored with sharp iron instruments, and his precious balsams drawn out for the benefit of those for whom he had no concern, and yet suffered all without a murmur.

“ True!” answered the Balm Tree, “ I patiently suffer the privation of what is valuable, and without complaint; but my reward and recompense is the reflection that

resolved to wait for better fare, and, like the mouse in Horace, was fantastically nice. The bird stayed for more delicate food till now, when as much as one fish appeared. His hunger was then extreme, and he thought himself obliged even to meet with a poor Snail.

APPLICATION.

The delay shown by the bird in the fable is often exemplified among mankind, who have suffered in neglecting the advantages fortune offers them, until it is too late to retrieve the opportunity they have

lost. The laws of nature are to those

who are done
by their own
neglect, by
the laws of nature
which he
cannot resist

Y.



5.

at banner, first un-

s, frees the shrouded

, singing as he soars,

pours;

wings his flight,

as of light,

ry wing

tering.

ION.

find

ful mind,

TABLE XXXVI.

Whose earnest voice, like thine, is given
To those of joy that mount to heaven:
But fettered by the toils of life,
Its sweet cares, its bitter strife,
Its noble efforts vain,
Its soul sinks to earth again.

LITERARY GAZETTE.





THE SWAN AND THE GEESE.



VAIN but stately Swan, who earnestly coveted adulation, found in a waddling Goose the readiest substitute for his purpose. This humble follower paid him profound respect, and complied with all his humours and designs. This favourite selected another Goose, and these called in others of the same cast, such as would be perfectly agreeable to their principal. Thus the Swan soon found himself adored by a little flock, which pleased him for a time; but still he was a Swan, and retained some of the spirit

W: -
Y: -
E: -
I: -
A: -

... was such that
... to be served
... and the re-
... 300's feature
... I could
... extensively among
... and crew, I
... For what
... a back
... a young

... reserved by
... Mr. Eke a
... find





THE LION AND THE WOLF.



LION, having seized on a Wolf, was about to destroy him, when the Wolf craved for mercy, saying, "In what have I ever offended you to raise your enmity against me?"—"You are," said the Lion, "a cruel tyrant over the innocent and weak, who are unable to resist your power, and therefore deserve death."—"Alas!" said the Wolf, "I wish to be pardoned, as I have done no more than follow the example of my formidable and powerful predecessors, by whose mode of conduct I

is not doing wrong." ... sharp rebuke, quitted ... of escape.

SECTION.

... violence; it may ... security in the execution, ... right to the commission ... and justice are the same ... as they are in a pirate or ... We are ready enough to ... that have been ... ourselves.

S. N.

folly
conf.
the





THE SAGE AND THE LINNET.



HOARY Sage in pensive mood
 Sought the recesses of a wood,
 And, white with age, a Linnet
 found

Carolling forth a joyous sound ;
 Wondering he ask'd, " These glooms among,
 What joys can prompt thy cheerful song ?
 At such an age as thine must be,
 Thou own'st a joyous minstrelsy."

The Bird replied, " An exile here,
 I know no care or fear,
 My mind's reflection strays,
 Along fledged days ;

W
T
b

When active virtue, love sincere,
 Has amid joy around my scanty sphere;
 When full those joys to me return'd,
 And in my breast reflected burn'd:
 And now serene for death I wait,
 Nor fear the expected hand of fate;
 For there are realms beyond the sky,
 Where birds on sweeter gales shall fly;
 Where endless youth shall fill my veins,
 And joy shall prompt immortal strains:
 These hopes uncloud my parting day,
 And age still chants a cheerful lay!"

APPLICATION.

No joys of sense like conscious goodness please,
 More bright than glory, and more soft than ease.
 In prospect these enchant the treacherous eye,
 Yet when approach'd illusive, fleet, and die.
 Still others spring, still please and cheat the
 same;

While hoped for, mountains; when possess'd, a
 name. . . .

So charms a

~~the rainbow~~
 we re:
 in

every colour gay,
 prismatic ray;
 we re:
 admired before.



THE DRUNKARD AND THE CONFESSOR.



AN idle sottish Fellow frequently came to his ghostly father, a pious Dominican, with the repeated confession of his having committed the sin of drunkenness. The good Father concluded in his own mind that there must be some excessive pleasure in this same sin which should so often occasion this confession; and he determined to try the effect of this most terrible punishment, drunk, and accordingly he confessed exceedingly. The con-

CABLE XL

... that, on the following day, he
... with intolerable pain in his
... and nausea at his stomach:
... the fit came to him again, and
... the good father said
... your repeated crime fills
... it appears to me that I
... from repeating this sin of
... punishment, nor lay you
... than that which Nature
...

CONCLUSION

... that the sufferings
... by experience, and
... his eyes of disease
... his sin, should not
... the commission of
... which it reduces
... the root of
... the way to this
...

J. N.





THE MAGPIE AND THE OWL.



PERT conceited Magpie was boasting of his own excellences to the Owl, saying how much he was superior to all the others of his family. When the sagacious Owl thus answered him: "I shall not attempt to argue with you on your superior excellence, when compared with the rest of your family; only observe, that we are rarely the judges of our own merits; but towards acquiring a competent one's self is best found by a view of the most con-

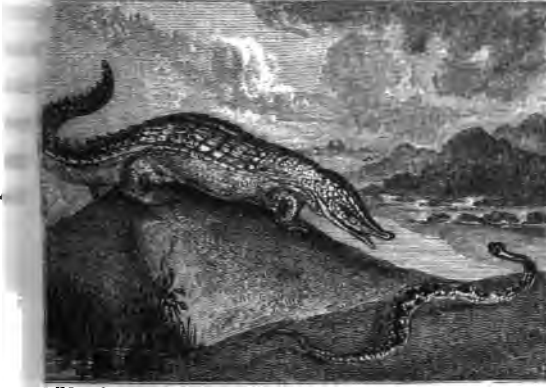
... our nearest of kin, and
... strict examination into
... there is not some slight
... similarity in respect
... which we so often can
... despise in those very
... nature."

APPENDIX.

... "nescite tempus" (know
... then it is a long
... Gracian was placed
... having been the
... "I never," replies the
... there for having
... little of them-
... of other men."
... done in his
... own; and some
... concern them
... in the high-

J. N.





THE CROCODILE AND SNAKE.



CROCODILE, cautiously creeping out of the river in search of prey, saw a Snake at some little distance from him, which he intended to seize and devour, by way of whetting his appetite, till he found a better prize. But it chanced that the wily Snake espied him in due time to save himself, and prudently withdrew to a proper distance. The crocodile, thus defeated in his intention, afterwards, and wept a shower of tears, as he fled at the slight shown to his approach.

When the cunning snake, being at a safe distance, has reared its head, if you were sorrowful to see the cause of grief, you might be pitied; but I do not think it prudent to trust myself to a tearer, or war against consoling you. If I have mischief in my nature, at least, I do not form any friendship where I mean to destroy. I shall therefore write; and, therefore, shall keep distance from one who can weep at will." "I shall make the best of his way off."

APPLICATION.

It is never to be trusted; for even when it is used for a good action, it is with a view to some interest, to some advantage. If we see all their movements, we can be deceived none, there can be no true friendship. It is never to be trusted; it makes no scruple to produce mischief, and would produce mischief to themselves. To be walking in perfect safety, and not how suddenly to be seized, or be entrapped.

J. N.



FAITH, HOPE, AND CHARITY.



HREE Sisters, of one heavenly pa-
 rent born,
 Religion brighten, and the church
 adorn ;
 The eldest, Faith, with Revela-
 tion's eyes,
 Through Reason's shades, the realms of bliss
 descries,
 Brings heaven in realizing prospect home,
 And antedates the happiness to come.
 Hope, with life-bestowing smile,
 woe, and softens human toil ;

When the cunning Snake, being a
 tance, thus hissed out: "If you we
 for any real cause of grief, you mig
 but I do not think it prudent to
 any nearer, by way of consoling yo
 any mischief in my nature, at lea
 pretend any friendship where I me
 I am no hypocrite; and, therefor
 my distance from one who can wa
 He then made the best of his way

APPLICATION.

Hypocrites are never to be trusted
 if by chance they do a good action
 an eye to their own interest, to some
 they may gain by it: as all their
 are governed by self-interest alone,
 be no safety in any of their offers of
 or help. They would make no
 sacrifice their best friend, if it wou
 the slightest advantage to themse
 follow or be led by them is walking
 darkness, where we know
 we may be caught in a snare, or be
 in



CONNOISSEUR.

conceited Mole,
 faults of hearing,
 ing, would still,
 himself forward as
 ge and connois-
 and, to show his
 discrimination, he
 n the gaudy plu-
 l as the notes of
 s estimation, they
 ht to the vulgar;
 seen the world and
 overheard this dull
 n: "Pitiable insen-



Bidding the thought-deep
 To that bless'd place where
 The youngest, Charity
 With clement goodness
 Her boundless view, and
 Sees and pursues the way
 And taught to emulate
 Grasps all creation in
 Yet two of these, though
 Boast short duration, and
 For Faith shall end in vain
 While Charity, immortal
 Shall mock the darts of Time
 When Nature sinks, her
 And all the monuments
 She shall emerge, triumphing
 The same her lustre, and
 Confess'd shall shine to
 Approved, distinguish'd ne

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 ... them.
 ... N.





LOW AMBITION.

THE BEGGAR'S Boy, who was to be
 tried for theft, entered the court
 surrounded by the officers of jus-
 tice. "Jack," says he to one of his
 companions, "am not I a great
 man to make such a bustle as this in
 my trial to be thus attended? When will
 I have such distinction, you little incon-
 siderable head?"

APPLICATION.

Even in the Fable, preposterous
 ambition is not out of nature. The

ability?" said he:
 appreciating those
 to despise, it is
 were not dumb as
 so might have
 ignorance."

No one is req-
 ressed of all kn-
 manded of every
 on which he presu-
 there is a daring
 want of feeling, t
 ignorant pretenders
 of praise or failure
 opinions on any su-
 as to startle the real



THE WOLF AND THE ELEPHANT.

A bold rogue of a Wolf came to
 the notice of the Elephant and humbly
 begged to be received as one of
 his dependants, imagining it
 might be of some advantage to
 his retinue of such a noble pro-
 digious Elephant, who well
 aware of the animal, plainly told
 him he had been credibly informed of his
 character. This made the Wolf
 and most earnestly prayed
 that the Elephant would inform

him what secret enemy had thus traduced his character. "Why, then, to be short with you," said the Elephant, "I must say that I gained the information from your own mouth; for, at this present moment, I see it is all besmeared with blood." After receiving this answer, of course, the Wolf withdrew with all convenient speed.

APPLICATION.

It is in vain for a rogue in grain to pass himself off as an honest man. It may be discovered in his countenance, even before we are acquainted with his actions. Nature seems to have put a stamp on such characters, to forewarn us of our danger, like the noise in the tail of the Rattlesnake; so you may know a sot by the scent of his breath. J. N.





THE HUNTED DEER.



HUNTED Deer, after enduring a very hard chase, was worn out with fatigue, and reduced to the utmost extremity. The devoted victim, without a murmur or a groan, but with an expression of anguish that appeared little less than human, let fall tears: when a Philosopher, who had witnessed the scene, calmly remarked, "That had any one of the company of hunters present been in the place of the suffering object of their sport, he would not have made his exit with such silent dignity."

THE STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
JANUARY 15, 1915.
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
APRIL 16, 1914.
ALBANY:
J. B. MCGEE, STATE PRINTER.





VIRTUE AND VICE.



VIRTUE and Vice, two mighty powers,
Who rule this motley world of ours,
Disputed once which govern'd
best,
And whose dependents most were
blest ;
Their logic wasted and their wit,
Nor one nor t'other would submit ;
But both the doubtful point consent
To clear, by fair experiment :
For this some mortal they declare,
By turns, shall both their bounty share ;

ACT IV. SCENE I.

... power: Otes him tried,
... in you, dispute decide.
... country boor,
... and poor.
... to bless,
... excess:
To ... supply
...
In ... and great,
... of state.
The morning, as I saw that
In ...
...
... to say
'Tis ... true all the while
... with a gracious smile:
... know that I
The measure of your life supply:
I raised thee from the clay-mitt cell,
Where want, contempt, and slavery dwell;
And, as each joy on earth is sold,
To purchase all, I gave thee gold:
This made the charms of beauty thine:
This bless'd thee with the joys of wine:
This gave thee, in the rich repast,
Whate'er can please the tutor'd taste:
Confer the blessings I bestow,
And pay the grateful thanks you owe.

My name is Vice." Cried Hodge (and sneer'd),
Long be your mighty name revered !
Forbid it, Heaven ! thus bless'd by you,
That I should rob you of your due :
To wealth 'twas you that made me heir,
And gave, for which I thank your care.
Wealth brought me wine, 'tis past a doubt ;
And wine (see here's a leg)—the gout.
This beauty brought, and with the dame
Disease, a bless'd companion ! came.
And now, to show how much I prize
The joys which from your bounty rise ;
Each coupled with so dear a brother,
I'll give you one to take the other.
Avaunt ! depart from whence you came,
And thank your stars that I am lame."
Enraged and grieved, away she flew,
And all her gifts from Hodge withdrew.

Now, in his sad repentant hour,
 Celestial Virtue tried her power :
 For wealth content the goddess gave,
 That unknown treasure to the slave !
 From wild desires she set him free,
 And fill'd his breast with charity :
 No more loud tumults riot breeds,
 And temperance gluttony succeeds.

Hodge, in his native cot at rest,
 Now Virtue found, and thus address'd :—



THE BEACON AND THE CHANDELIER.



IN a lordly hall, in which a gay company were assembled to dance and to feast, there was suspended a splendid Chandelier, surrounded by walls covered with the richest hangings of silk and velvet, that prevented even the possibility of a transient breeze from agitating its brilliant light.

At a distance, through a window, was discovered a Beacon upon an exposed headland, whose warning light shone out amidst rain and

... all the ele-
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... threw his rays
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... ... OF HIS ...

ties to society, is a much grander object
contemplation than the splendour of wealth
power, although not so conspicuous or so
noticed.

J. N.





THE VAIN BUTTERFLY



BUTTERFLY, of haughty race,
Upon a rose-bud took its place;
That way a stream its course
directed.

Which all her various hues re-
flected.

Thou'st thou'ld, the foolish thing grew vain,
And thus she sung in lofty strain:
"How charming am I to behold!
My wings shew'd with shining gold;
See, here the emerald's green is spread,
And here appears a ruby red:
All colours that can charm the sight,
I have my various wings unite."

Beauties, like mine, must have their charms,
For beauty every breast alarms.
That I have charms, who can dispute ?
E'en Envy's self must there be mute.
All nature seems on me to smile,
For pleasure made, and not for toil.
I other insects view with scorn,
That are for menial purpose born :
As thus for instance, yonder Bee,
What is he when compared to me ?
My life is always debonair,
His nought but labour mix'd with care."
 " Hold, prating fool," the Bee replies ;
 " Attend to me—for once be wise :
The labouring Bees your pride disdains
Bring from their labours noble gains ;
And when the summer seasons die,
Their labours winter's wants supply ;
They live upon their toil-bought store,
When your vain race are known no more ;
And when your boasted beauty dies,
Their prudence every want supplies.
Then learn from this, thou painted fool !
'Tis prudence gains the promised goal."

APPLICATION.

Beauty every season loses power,
 Prudence strengthens to its latest hour.



THE ONE-HORSE CHAIR.

... and oil, a One-horse

chair:

... was doom'd

...

... Pinckton's shed,

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

And thus, in haughty strain, begun
 To taunt the luckless Chaise and One :
 " How could my master place thee here,
 To vulgarize my atmosphere ?
 Your homely make, believe me, man,
 Is quite upon the gothic plan,
 And you, and all your clumsy kind,
 For lowest purposes design'd :
 Fit only, with a one-eyed mare,
 To drag for benefit of air
 The country parson's ruddy wife
 (That friend of dull domestic life),
 Or, with his maid and aunt, to school,
 To carry Dicky on a stool ;
 Or, haply, to some christening gay,
 A brace of godmothers convey ;
 Or when bless'd Saturday prepares,
 For London tradesmen rest from cares,
 'Tis thine to make them happy one day,
 Companion of their genial Sunday !
 Meantime remember, lifeless drone,
 I carry bucks and bloods alone ;
 And oh ! whene'er the weather's friendly,
 What inn, at Abingdon or Henley,
 But still my vast importance feels,
 And gladly greets my entering wheels ?
 And think, obedient to the throng,
 How yon gay street we smoke along ;



THE TIGER AND THE FOX.



THE cunning Fox became a most extraordinary favourite with a savage Tiger, by filling his ears perpetually with the grossest flattery. This so highly delighted the Tiger, that he would often roll on the ground in ecstasy at hearing the catalogue of his unsuspected high qualities ; and, in return, he would give the Fox with the choicest bits out of his prey that he caught. Thus the Fox was able to live voluptuously every day without care or anxiety. The Tiger in secret despised him, but he would not swallow this fulsome

... and to such a degree as to discern
 ... from selfish and
 ...

APPENDIX

It is often surprising, notwithstanding its
 frequency, to see how voraciously the grossest
 flattery is received and rewarded by the vain
 dupes of artifice. Yet one should think it must
 be known to all, that it is the easiest to prac-
 tise, and the meanest, of all the ways by which
 the favour of the powerful can be obtained.

Flattery is a cordial to a vain, restless, or an
 unworthy mind; and even the best are not so
 satisfied in their own sufficiency, but that a
 little help is often very consoling: even where
 it is given gratis, it creates some pleasure in
 the most honest, and soothes our pride by its
 appearance of homage, although we may not
 receive it as truth.

J. N.





THE MOTH, GRASSHOPPER, AND BEE.



IN a fine summer's morning a gaudy
 Moth happened to light near a
 Grasshopper on a green lawn.
 "Well met," said the Grasshop-
 per; "this is a morning just fit
 for such idle gentry as ourselves." A bustling
 Bee, who overheard this harangue, immediately
 joined the company, and addressed the Grass-
 hopper: "Well met," said the Bee, "you are,
 indeed, a fine specimen of idlers, and in that respect,
 we are upon a par. But recollect,
 that the difference is between you: this
 fine-witted and so idle,

was originally a humble worm, and then employed her time in unremitting industry, and spun a thread of which the robes of royalty are made. It was not till she was lifted from her lowly station into higher life that she knew not how to conduct herself with becoming propriety, and grew worse than useless by helping time to destroy the very work that her virtuous labours had composed, and became from the time of her exaltation as vain, idle, and worthless as yourself; whose whole life has been spent from beginning to end in hopping and singing."

APPLICATION.

There are abundance of persons who, in humble and confined circumstances, are seen to conduct themselves with admirable prudence and propriety; and yet, lift them into a higher sphere, and increase their power, we shall see humours and passions present themselves that we had no notion they possessed. For as our powers of action are increased, so much the more are the virtues required to act; and if we had the assistance, it had been better to have remained in our humble and obscure situa-

J. N.



THE OAK AND THE HONEYSUCKLE.



HERE chanced to grow at the foot
of a stately Oak an humble Honey-
suckle, who thus in plaintive ac-
cents craved its protection :

“ Most lordly Oak ! vouchsafe to grant
Protection to a feeble plant ;
Which asks no happier fate to find,
Than round thy stately trunk to wind ;
That, by thy long shade allow
To rest, these flowers to blow ;
That, by thy sheltering arms
To grow, these flowers to spare ;

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APPENDIX

There are abund
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AND THE POTATOE.

Peach fell from the tree,
 chance alighted near a
 . The delicate Peach
 scorn surveying its vulgar
 our, thus exclaimed, "Oh!
 o roll myself to a greater
 thing, so unfit to appear
 e humble Potatoe, who
 speech, mildly replied,
 e vast superiority you
 splendid hues of your

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THE HARE AND THE BRAMBLE.



HARE, closely pursued, thought it
 prudent and meet
 To a Bramble for refuge awhile
 to retreat ;

He enter'd the covert, but, enter-
 ing, found

That briers and thorns did on all sides abound ;
 And that, though he was safe, yet he never could
 stir,

But his sides they would wound, or would tear
 off his fur ;

He shrugg'd up his shoulders, but would not
complain :

“ To repine at small evils,” quoth Puss, “ is in
vain ;

That no bliss can be perfect, I very well know ;
But from the same source good and evil both flow ;
And full sorely my skin though these briers may
rend,

Yet they keep off the dogs, and my life will
defend :

For the sake of the good, then, let evil be borne ;
For each sweet has its bitter, each Bramble its
thorn.”





THE PEACH AND THE POTATOE.



RIPE Peach fell from the tree, and by chance alighted near a Potatoe. The delicate Peach with scorn surveying its vulgar neighbour, thus exclaimed, "Oh! that I had but power to roll myself to a greater distance from this dirty thing, so unfit to appear in my company." The humble Potatoe, who overheard this haughty speech, mildly replied, "I do acknowledge the vast superiority you ve over me in those splendid hues of your

TABLE

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CHAPTER X. THE CONCLUSION OF THE GIFT OF THE HOLY GHOST.

CHAPTER I.

It is a desirable gift of the Holy Ghost, but it should be desired with a pure heart. It is one of the greatest gifts that God can give to man, and it is the source of all the graces and virtues that we possess. Those who have it not, but should have it, are in a state of great poverty. There are many other blessings that God has bestowed upon mankind, but none so precious as the gift of the Holy Ghost. It is the source of all the graces and virtues that we possess, and it is the source of all the happiness that we can enjoy in this life and the next. We should therefore desire it with a pure heart, and we should strive to receive it by the sacrament of Confirmation.

large the titles we deserve; or if, indeed, our powers be so limited that we cannot accomplish much, let it always be remembered, that it is our duty, and ought to be our pride, to pay homage to the virtues rather than to the graces.

J. N.





THE FINEST THING.

... taken a
... made it the
... attention.
... so that it
... show, and
... One day
... the farm-
... when,
... into
... himself in
... that
... gentle
... to

associate with his own kind, leaving his mistress
to regret that she had bestowed her kindness
upon an undeserving object.

APPLICATION.

There are certain individuals of so perverse
a nature that, in spite of the most careful atten-
tion having been bestowed upon their education,
are no sooner left to act for themselves than
they throw away all the advantages which a
kind fortune has allotted them, and, as if drawn
by magnetic power, fly with haste to poverty,
vice, and misery. J. N.





THE DOG, AND THE APE.



A parasitic Ape had, by his flattery, got the entire ascendancy over the stately Lion, and frequently caused him to act contrary to his noble disposition, on account of his high reputation. The honest Dog saw with indignation the animal, and one day he said to him, the evil consequences would involve him in ruin. "I cannot give you any advice," said the Lion:



me the Ape always says the plain
d flattery is of all things what I most
The Dog still stood firm, saying, he
d, with his own ears, this very Ape
grossest and most false praise to ani-
most undeserving of it; for instance,
heard him praise the Goat for the
beauty of his countenance; the Hog,
excessive cleanliness and the delicacy
ness of his feeding; the Bear, as being
possession of all the graces; and the Ass
e captivating harmony of his voice.—
l,” said the Lion, “but in justice let him
a fair trial, and if you prove your charge
ast him, he shall die the most cruel of all
ths.” Accordingly a day was fixed, and
witnesses were all present to be interro-
ed by the Dog. The Ape also was there,
paid very little attention to what was
ing on, and amused himself in the mean
me by cracking nuts and eating apples. When
he Goat, the Hog, the Bear, and the Ass
heard the accusation against the Ape brought
forward by the Dog, they, one and all, were
struck with astonishment, and each denied
ge against the Ape on their own part.
ipe came forward, saying, “My

correct and pleasing. Flattery can never take hold of any man, so as to corrupt him, that did not first flatter himself; for it is a vain opinion of ourselves that lays us open to be imposed upon by others; yet to be sincere is always dangerous, even when we are charged to be so.

Sincerity is no match in a contest with flattery, which will always find assistance; whilst sincerity will be deserted and left to fight out its own battle.

J. N.





THE BIRD.



... being hart pursued by
... endeavour to make his
escape by flight. but that failing,
he next thought of hiding himself
from their view. and, according
to the usual folly of those birds, con-
sidered that the enemy was hid from his
sight because hid from theirs, and in
consequence thrust his silly head into a thicket,
leaving his whole body fully
exposed. in this course he was imme-

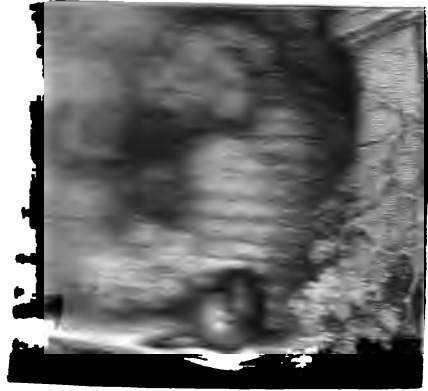
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APPLICATION.

This fable is a true representation of many who, in attempting to deceive the world, become like the Ostrich, their own dupes, and their wilful blindness render themselves the objects of contempt and ridicule to all those who see their nakedness, vanity, and falsehood.

J. N.





THE END OF THE SNAIL



Y CHANCE of a time that an un-
lucky Snail made his entry into
the aperture of a Bee Hive, where
he was no sooner espied by the
busy community than rage and
indignation filled every little breast; and a
council being called, it was resolved unani-
mously, that such an intruder on their peace
and good order deserved no less punishment
than death. They then immediately, with as
little ceremony as mercy, flew upon their help-
less victim and stung him till he died. This

ing accomplished, they returned triumphant to their accustomed occupation. But as the sequel, the consequence of their cruel act; for they soon found that the Snail was become a much greater burden than when living, and that the tainted wax the hive grew daily more and more insupportable. What was now to be done? was the question. To remove a substance of that bulk and weight beyond their power, and they sorely repented of the rash action which had brought down upon them a calamity upon them: finding by their own experience that what at first was but a trifling inconvenience, and could easily have been avoided by the departure of the Snail, which might have been effected by gentle means, thus, precipitate rage, was turned into an evil of a magnitude as threatened the destruction of the whole Hive. There was now but one remedy to lessen this evil, which was with much labour and patience to enshrine this stiferous annoyance in a case of wax, which, after great toil and time, was accomplished.

APPLICATION.

The above circumstance, though given in the form of a Fable, is a strict matter of fact and history of bees, and is often

exemplified in the actions and passions of mankind, who from pride, impatience, revenge, or want of foresight, have, by endeavouring to rid themselves of a small and transient evil, drawn a serious calamity upon their heads.

J. N.





THE WARRIOR AND CLIIO.

CERTAIN warlike Prince having demanded of Clio, the nymph of history, one of the best cut pens she had, she gave him a quill that was not cut at all, saying, it belonged to him to cut it with his ; and if that cut well, the pen would be better.

APPLICATION.

of Clio was given in order to understand that if he made his sword, her pen would not

... and that it was not
... great actions, that re-
... This Fable is
... aim at immor-
... learned, the wise,
... must be from the
... truth only can be
... matter will not
...

J. X.





PHILOSOPHER AND GODDESS OF POVERTY.



GRAVE Philosopher, grown gray
with care,
To Poverty's scorn'd Goddess
made his prayer:—

“ Pale Want! thou spectre of
consumptive hue,
Thou delight to haunt me still in view;
Thy presence must my steps attend,
Thou shalt continue (as thou art) my friend.
Thy wide example bids me be unjust,
Not to my word, or faithless to my trust,
Nor to error counsell'd see,
But to find repose in thee!

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ERMINE AND THE POLECAT.

A LITTLE delicate Ermine, who prided herself particularly on the brilliancy of her spotless fur, by ill luck formed a great friendship with an insinuating animal called the Polecat or Skunk, a creature of the most objectionable qualities, and hateful from its nauseous and suffocating scent. This intimacy means of making the innocent Ermine just as offensive as her companion, and staining her snowy whiteness so that she is repulsive to those of her own

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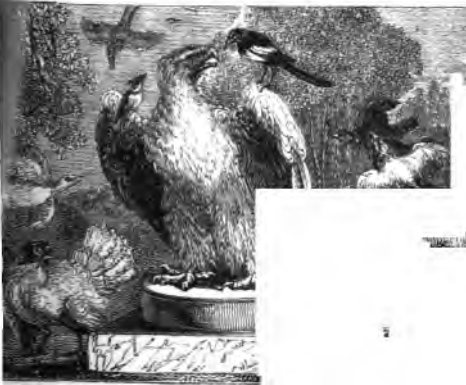
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THE EAGLE'S STATUE.



SUPERB piece of sculpture, representing an Eagle, was set upon a pedestal in a beautiful garden. The skill displayed in the execution of this figure seemed to make it of a different nature, insomuch that all the feathered creatures viewed it at a distance with terror, and refused to approach it, as they would the jaws of a lion. This delusion for some time prevailed, till at last a pert inquisitive Magpie, being that it remained tranquil, summoned up courage, aided by curiosity, and ven-

... upon it, when, finding no inter-
 ... intrusion. It came near
 ... discovered it to be only a
 ... power, without the ability of
 ... harm. Having ascertained
 ... perched upon it in triumph,
 ... all the various inhabitants
 ... not lost upon them: they
 ... example, and soon made
 ... resting-place, exercising
 ... their contempt could

SECTION

... at Eagle suggests
 ... of that class
 ... show with very
 ... personages of
 ... they by this
 ... of their
 ... considerable
 ... length, their
 ... become



THE ASS AND THE LAMB.



AN idle, sluggish Ass, to screen himself from work, lay down in a hovel, making a grievous outcry, as if heavily oppressed by want and disease, when quickly a multitude of animals came to succour and render him their help; for it was noticed that at that time a favour was bestowed upon this ~~best~~ beast, he took especial care to proclaim it with his violent brayings of acknowledgment, which soon became known to every creature in the wood, and echo returned the same moment a poor innocent

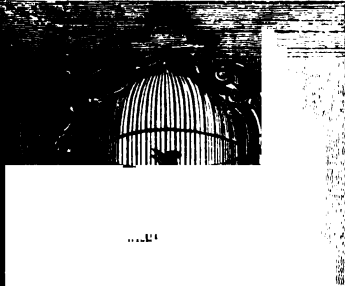
... they daily perishing from sickness and
 ... but no one came near to offer relief in her
 ... "Why," said she, "am I so daily
 ... in my misery, whilst my neighbour,
 ... gains so many helpers!"—"Because,"
 ... the Fox, who overheard her moan,
 ... well knows that by shouting aloud
 ... vanity he receives, and making it
 ... gratifies the vanity of
 ... the publicity in return for their
 ... from compassion
 ... themselves to any inconveni-
 ... distress where they would
 ... silent gratitude, and only
 ... themselves."

APPLICATION.

... attribute to liberality is
 ... more than vanity: we are more
 ... appearance it makes than
 ... to the sufferer.
 ... and vanity, says
 ... have neither heroes nor

... impartiality enough
 ... our best actions,
 ... to be proud of

J. N.



THE ENCAGED SKYLARK.

SKYLARK that had been entrapped into a cage, made (while fluttering his wings) this lamentation: "These blessed plumes," said he, "are bestowed upon me from Heaven to range at pleasure in unbounded space; but my captivity in this narrow prison, which renders them useless, is the result of my own conduct alone. Wretch that I am, not to have duly estimated the value of that rich nature had given me, but I must forfeit my folly, in allowing myself to be so artful."

Lamb lay really perishing for want; but none came near to his extremity. "Why," said she, "deserted in my misery, while the Ass, gains so many help-ers." said a cunning Fox, who over-looked "the Ass well knows that he lives on the bounty he receives from the public, he frequently gratifies those who require public favours, but feel no inclination or charity to put themselves to expence for objects of distress. His favours be received with silent gratitude known between themselves."

APPLICATION

What we frequently are
too often little more than
pleased with the appearance
with the service it produces.

Take from men :

Give them what you will.



SERVANTS.

was well stocked
 of various sorts,
 an imperious Pea-
 cock, who swayed, and exer-
 cised tyranny on his humble
 cock, whom he hated for
 himself. The Turkey, not
 return of this ill usage on the
 but all his rage on the poor
 in the same predicament
 vented his anger on a pert
 no having nothing below him

APPLICATION.

Nothing is more common in us than that of not paying a due regard to the cultivation and improvement of those advantages which Providence may have bestowed upon us for our well-being, but which we too often neglect to follow, in the alluring and deceitful pleasure that may attend our vanity or curiosity for a short time, which may in the end produce misery or ruin. On the other hand, a proper attention to the improvement of our best faculties by industry and care would have led us to prosperity and happiness.

J. C.





YHER.

father had so in-
want son, that at
ed to have all his
ands immediately
nd whenever his
omplied with, he
himself. This was
a length, that the
; and one day, when
nreasonable request,
o grant, the insolent
e would go instantly

and drown himself," and ran out of the house towards the water-side. Here he prudently made a stop, that his Father, who he saw was close behind him, might have the opportunity to prevent his threat from being carried into execution. His Father, quite contrary to the Boy's expectations, gave him a sudden push, and forced him over the bank into the shallow water beneath, saying, "Now drown thyself." This soon changed the young gentleman's tone, who, thoroughly frightened, cried out piteously for help; when the Father took him up, and led the dripping penitent home again, who never afterwards dared to attempt the same experiment.

APPLICATION.

Too much severity, or too much indulgence, teem with mischief to its object. Overmuch indulgence is in general the most pernicious, as it tends to create a tyrant, who becomes the tormentor of himself and the abhorrence of all those that have to do with him.

J. N.



THE APE AND THE FOX.



AN Ape had been very insolent to several animals more worthy than himself, but assumed much consequence on being, as he said, of all creatures most like the human species. "True," said the Fox, "in one particular you certainly have a similarity, in that of being without a tail, which might cover your nakedness."

The Ape, enraged at this sarcasm, began to pour out fierce denouncements of his wrath for this insult to his dignity. When the Fox

... threaten your
... consider how far

...
... can the conduct of
... in their dis-
... occasions their
... thus making
... of the object
... an enemy with-
... mischief, or of
... return of

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THE PAMPERED OWLET.

FORMAL Owl, who was rather past her time of being very prolific, had the chance to lay one egg. This precious deposit was attended to with all possible care, and at length produced a very hopeful young one. In the infinite joy of its doting mother, her whole attention was absorbed by this precious offspring, never suffering it to be neglected, and daily fed it from her own breast with the very best she could procure; so that this pampered idol, an ignorant

M

calmly replied, " Before you take
vengeance you should first consider
your power is of importance."

APPLICATION.

Nothing is more silly than
those persons who, from violent
positions, throw out on slight
impotent threats of vengeance
themselves the scorn and derision
of their wrath, and creating
out the power of doing any
even screening themselves from
his anger.

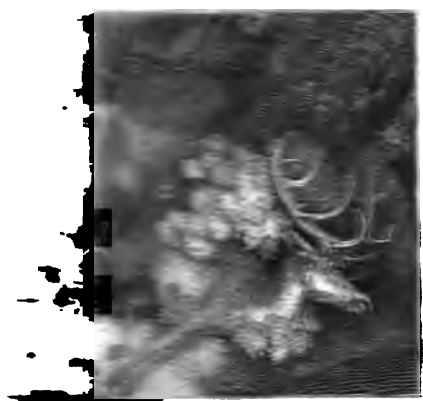


monly fall into the snares of the artful and the knavish, or, at best, are miserably mortified to find themselves totally unqualified to cope with a world they are obliged to face; while the child who is so lucky as to escape these pernicious indulgences is induced to be honest and industrious in his own defence, if governed by good policy.

J. N.



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... the hunter's
... his kin-
... and solace.
... distant cry
... sounded in their
... and loneli-
... of the forest,
... companion

APPLICATION.

When does the heart, stricken by some
 , fondly imagine that the partners of
 joy and revelry will still receive it
 some visiter—but finds only coolness
 !

J. N.





... blade.
 ... ter, hee
 ... sence of its
 ... vection of
 ... length
 ... handle and
 ... the arrow
 ... being
 ... cessed in
 ... according
 ... and number



mean time a vulgar blockhead, who
 favoured by fortune, and suddenly
 in the lowest state of life into afflu-
 desirous to equip himself with a
 became a cavalier, and accordingly
 the principal armourer of the village
 dwelt to be supplied. This armourer,
 no less than a blacksmith, had no
 pedient than by decorating and polish-
 old Spit which lay among some of the
 of his shop, and thus furbished up it
 and the place of a Sword.

APPLICATION.

parallel to this Fable we but too often
 with in the capricious freaks of fortune,
 ere men of the meanest qualities and least
 erts are loaded with riches and adorned
 with titles; whilst those who with painful
 industry and ardent study have improved their
 genius are left *forlorn* and neglected, and often,
 from necessity, *driven* to seek employment in
 the meanest *offices* of life.

FROM THE SPANISH.

, he set his wits to work, and first humbly
 sted the cook to permit him to have the
 of a saucepan and a little clean water, and
 ould make a dish of Stone Broth.

oddity of the thought raised the curiosity
 inmates of the kitchen, who seconded his
 t. The traveller then picked up a stone
 he high road, and, washing it perfectly
 out it into the saucepan of water. He
 ved a morsel of salt and a little pepper,
 onion and some scraps, which the cook
 sarded. Thus he made a very savoury
 for himself, to the great amusement of
 spectators, who not only let him enjoy his
 e Broth in peace, but were so much pleased
 his ingenuity that they gave him also a
 ; and he departed dry, warm, and well

APPLICATION.

s Fable gives an example of the beneficial
 of a little ingenuity when aided by per-
 nance and activity, how unlike those idle
 who drop all endeavour on the first check
 veive, and if every thing does not answer
 ly expectation quickly cry out, that it
 sible to ed, and therefore use-
 make efforts. Such is the



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AND THE OYSTER.

when the veil of night o'er-
 spread the plain,
 when bats and fairies, mice and
 Murpheus reign,
 while the hush'd winds in peace-
 ful hours dwell,
 they sound their midnight knell;
 the Mouse, that long defied
 the power of Kate had tried,
 for, soon or late,
 must submit to fate.
 he ta'en his flight,
 the pion of the night,

conduct of the slothful and
who must again and again
nothing is denied to industry
and nothing is to be got with.



[The text in this column is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a vertical list of names or references, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

... ensnared he lies,
... squeaks, and

DEFIANCE.

... own crimes he meets,
... obstructive sweets ;
... ronds the tale who hear
... larks in dainty cheer.





ECHO AND THE PARROT.



It happened that on some occasion a large assembly of the feathered kind met together, and at this meeting the subject of their conversation by chance turned on the excellences possessed by each of the company. One modestly exulted in the power of his swift flight; another boasted his splendid plumage; while the sweetness of their notes in reply a Parrot boldly declared,

at all those perfections in a mass united in himself. The audience heard this piece of frontery with silent astonishment; on which the Parrot, as no one contradicted him, grew more daringly impudent, and screamed out, in his harsh loud tones, "That of all the birds in the air, the greatest portion of excellence was in the Parrot." Suddenly, to the utter astonishment of the whole assembly, they heard this ridiculous assertion repeated by Echo from the adjacent rocks, saying, "Excellence was in the Parrot."—"Hear you that?" said the shameless bird, "the very winds proclaim my praise; I say, all perfection is in the Parrot."—"All perfection is in the Parrot," repeated Echo.—"You find," said the Parrot, "that it is confirmed. I conclude that no more need be said, and therefore the meeting is dissolved."

This was not much to the satisfaction of many truly meritorious birds, whose modesty made them see with scorn the shameless folly of this impudent pretender, who, taking the advantage of their greater decency and reserve, obtained a deserved triumph over the diffident, and only the consolation that could discover truth; but this,



ECHO AND THE PARROT.

IT happened that on some occasion a large assembly of the feathered kind met together, and at this meeting the subject of their conversation by chance turned on the different excellences possessed by each individual of the company. One modestly expressed the advantage he enjoyed in the power of his wings for swift flight; another boasted the beauty of his feathers; a third the sweetness of his song; and others

all those perfections in a mass himself. The audience heard this with
 entry with silent astonishment: the
 Parrot, as no one contradicted
 daringly impudent, and screamed in
 marsh loud tones, "That of all the
 be air, the greatest portion of excellence
 in the Parrot." Suddenly, to the
 punishment of the whole assembly, he
 rd this ridiculous assertion repeated
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 lence was in the Parrot." "Fear
 at?" said the shameless bird. "He
 inds proclaim my praise: I say all perfection
 s in the Parrot." "All perfection is in
 Parrot," repeated Echo. "You find, and the
 Parrot, that it is constant. conclude that
 no more need be said, and therefore the meet-
 ing is dissolved."

This was not much



...often happens aft
 ...

APPLICATION.

...but a fair exemplification
 ...quacks who infest the pa
 ...with falsome panegyric
 ...the unthinking ma
 ...like the Echo, repeat what
 ...other say, receive the whol
 ... One man judges of a thing, a
 ...confirm this opinion
 ...law: and this torrent of rep
 ...so high for a time as to carry all
 ... Such are the notions of those who
 ...for men; for we say a great de
 ...do not think or use our own judgment
 ...case. We very rarely are masters of
 ...decisions: we repeat by word of mouth
 ...writing what others have said, and rep
 ...for the worse: but this, however, is to
 ...ourselves, weak as we are, to the
 ...the uninformed multitude. This
 ...enables those shameless puffers to fo
 ...importance upon us, to the great
 ...will find discovers the im

But, unfortunately for the mice
by that time they have made the
and are perhaps content to sit

one or advance a judgment of their own
each the spending amount of the mouse

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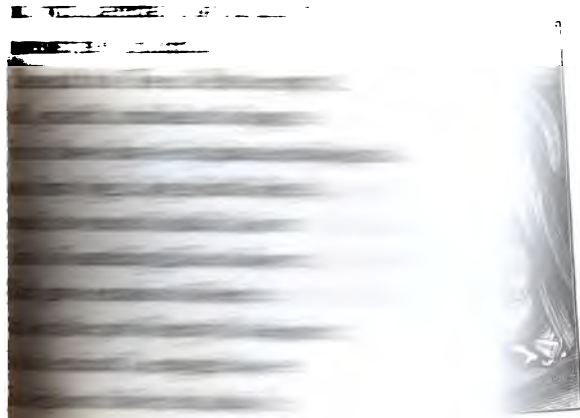




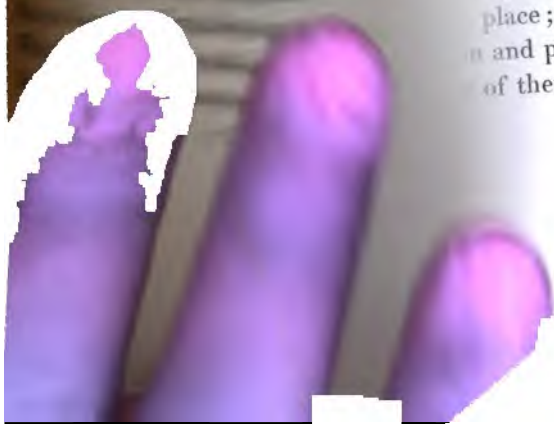
THE NETTLE.



TREE (so story tells) there s
 Amid the plains, itself a
 Its boughs eternal
 crown'd,
 Diffusing fragrance
 Devoid of rancour or ill nature,
 Its shade protected every creature
 Here little birds first tried their
 led tender notes
 the hours and
 with



...nce asked
...s most to
...ent? He
...mind, sir,
...be dreaded
...the Statue."
...the allegory,
...You know,
...practice to
...place; these
...and painted
...of them, one



APPLIQUÉ

Thus, Genius, does it fate
 Bark'd at by dulness, frown'd
 Those mean ungrateful souls
 Revile the men that gave
 The time approaches them
 While Genius soars to realms





THE FOX AND THE TORTOISE.



HUNTED Fox, who had narrowly escaped his pursuers by practising all the artful tricks acquired by long experience, chanced, in his retreat, to meet with a Tortoise, who had slowly crept a little distance from his resting-place. The Fox most naturally began to discourse on the late difficulties and dangers of his situation, and the arts he had been obliged to have recourse to, in order to escape with his life. "Well," said the Tortoise with an exulting air, "I thank

... the state of mind in which we are
... the state of mind in which we are
... the state of mind in which we are
... the state of mind in which we are
... the state of mind in which we are

APPENDIX.

To be exempt from misfortune is a
... state, if such things as are
... of ignorance. We can never
... experience; and he who in a
... is never known the actual
... must be incapable of appreciating
... those blessings which he may
... as the considerable part of
... how far a man may be unhappy.

It is by comparison alone that we can make
any estimate of those benefits that we are
possessed of; and to have wholly escaped
misfortune is to be deprived of more than
half the pleasure we should enjoy if we had
been taught the value of our blessings by
tasting the reverse.

J. N.



THE MAN, THE SERPENT, AND THE LIZARD.



MAN, who lay slumbering one hot summer's day, was on a sudden awakened by the gentle biting of a Lizard, a little animal remarkable for its love to mankind. The Man threw it from his hand with indignation, and was rising up to kill it, when he saw a huge venomous Serpent gliding towards him on the other side, which he attacked and destroyed, reflecting afterwards with gratitude on the little friend that saved him, but with

against himself that had shown so little
of the kind offices of the friendly Lizard.

APPLICATION.

The Fable shows the risk those persons run
to venture to give even the best advice before
it is asked. But those who have lived to years
of maturity must have lived to little purpose
if they have not learned that the ready way to
make an enemy is to give advice; it is felt
sufficiently mortifying when asked, if it does
not coincide with our own opinion; but, if
forced upon us, seems intolerable.

J. N.





THE LION AND THE FAITHFUL DOG.



STOUT and honest Dog in his rambles met with a majestic Lion; who, having just feasted on a fat doe, which had become his prey, was in high good humour, and therefore entered into familiar conversation. "How comes it to pass," said the Dog, "that I am but too often treated with harshness and ingratitude after all my earnest services; and faithful to mankind, whilst you are on the contrary received by all with

ALBERT EINSTEIN
1905

THE
ANNALS OF
PHYSICS
AND CHEMISTRY
SERIES 4
VOLUME 17
PART 1
1905

PHYSICAL
SCIENCE
SERIES
VOLUME 17
PART 1
1905

ANNALS OF PHYSICS

ANNALS OF PHYSICS



FORTUNE AND PLUTUS.

FORTUNE one day meeting Plutus, the God of Riches, accosted him in the following abrupt manner: "Why," quoth she, "are you always at variance with all good men, and ever associate with the bad? is it as I have been informed, that you keep the worst company in the world?" "If good men," answered Plutus, "see me seldom in your company, it is purely their own no fault of mine, that they know not how to win money honestly, neither steal, cheat, nor lie;

awful and profound respect?"—"I replied the Lion, "not to understand those who possess power must seek for themselves terrible to be thought great. punished in the human race. Me for honesty's sake; but forego the work of loyalty and conscience; advanced by your own case, that not sufficiently potent to keep protect and good order."

APPLICATION

It is a melancholy reflection that small is the effect produced even by the example of virtue. There is no other means of keeping force. The return for lenity, contempt. Me presumption, and intricate craft; so that on which security depends.

J. N.





AND FRIENDSHIP.

FRIENDSHIP and Love one day to-
 gether found
 Two altars on Calabria's sunny
 ground:
 The one to Friendship raised,
 art and taste
 had diligently graced;
 the glowing clusters thrown
 Aulon's vines had grown;
 but a simple stone,
 graced there alone.

What art thou?

"Enthusiasm with exalted brow,

And the homage most, Love,

Thou art the classic shrine,

Whence the world's stone, alas! is thine:

Thou art the intervening birth,

That hasteneth the growth of earth,

Whence the leading waves oppress'd,

Whence that decree it bless'd:

Thou art the world with one tasteless

"What art thou? I ask hour."

"I am," I then replied,

"The altar's side,

Whence the world's stone I see,

Whence the world's stone I see,

Whence the world's stone should be

Whence the world's stone is Deity;

Thou art the world's stone an emblem true

Whence the world's stone where it grew:

Thou art the world's stone; if we disagree,

Thou art the world's stone, shall we be:

Thou art the world's stone as a meteor shine,

Thou art the world's stone as a meteor shine:

Thou art the world's stone as a meteor shine,

Thou art the world's stone as a meteor shine, I praised the

end.



THE WOODCUTTER AND JUPITER.

WOODCUTTER, one day resting awhile from his labour, began calculating the probable extent of his existence, became surprised that so wonderful a piece of workmanship as he was should be made to last no longer, and was complaining bitterly at his supposed hard fate: when an Ape, who had overheard his lamentations, bade him leave off grumbling, and petition Jupiter to give him more years than he had allotted to his dog and ass. The woodcutter was advised, and Jupiter, to

THE STATE

I have been thinking of you very much lately,
and wondering how you are getting on.

I hope you are well and happy,
and that you are still enjoying
the life you have chosen.
I am sure you will be successful
in all your undertakings.

It has been a long time
since I have heard from you,
and I am sure you will be glad
to hear from me.

I am sure you will be glad
to hear from me, and I am sure
you will be glad to hear from me,
and I am sure you will be glad
to hear from me.

I am sure you will be glad
to hear from me, and I am sure
you will be glad to hear from me,
and I am sure you will be glad
to hear from me.

I am sure you will be glad
to hear from me, and I am sure
you will be glad to hear from me,
and I am sure you will be glad
to hear from me.



CUTTER AND
CUTTER, who
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s existence,
so wonder
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THE BEE AND THE SPIDER.



BEE who industriously spent his summer's day in flying from flower to flower, and gathering sweets from every one on which he alighted, at last came to one that a spotted Spider had enveloped. Espying the Bee—"Fool," said the Spider, "what can bring you, who search for the sweets of nature only, to this flower? Here is nothing to your taste; for I myself have been sucking these two days and find nothing but poison in it."—"Wretched insect," said the Bee, "blame not

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only that will **suffer**.
ve that have not a **purity**
d to perceive every per-
fect of the object of **their**
they will find at last that
of ignorance of the **foolish**
ng to condemn the **prisoner**
ng heard only the witnesses
question.

J. N.





Nothing—sickly grew—
 No taste of something new.
 In this disastrous case,
 Sometimes he join'd the chase :
 He plain the hunters fly,
 He out a joyous cry ;
 What before them lay ;
 His mind, mistook his way,
 Alone bewildered rode,
 The Peasant's poor abode ;
 Long kept, from six to four,
 Longer, long unfelt before ;
 The kindly swain this want supplied,
 He gave some eggs and bacon fried.
 In haste now, the Squire in haste
 He ate, and praised their savoury taste ;
 He said his meal had such a goût
 As ne'er in tarts and olios knew.
 He rejoiced to think he'd found a dish,
 That crown'd his long unanswer'd wish,
 With gold his thankful host he paid,
 Who guides him back from whence he stray'd ;
 But ere they part (so well he dined)
 His rustic host the Squire enjoin'd
 To buy at home next day a stock
 Of eggs and charming hock.
 A dish of savoury meat
 That still 'twas bliss to eat ;

FABLE LXXXV.



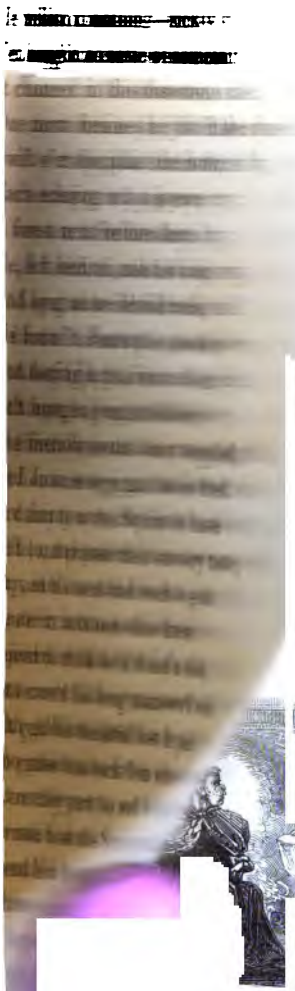
THE END

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THE
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... NPHLE ... THE ... MA



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... long ...
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... were consulted ...
... medicine, but ...
... daily worse ...
... he seemed ...
... into a case ...
... to a sage ...
... those of ...

od as nothing short of a con-
 sonage was sent for, and on
 ent thus addressed him: "Your
 ar to me; you are tormented by
 hich I now see perched on your
 h his ugly mouth close to your
 g into it the whole catalogue of
 eries, and urging you to imagine
 re subjected to them all: his sole
 is to attend on the idle; to annoy
 is chief delight; and the more he
 them the merrier he is: you must
 us indolent and indulge him in his
 ous humour; summon resolution, get
 untly, and shake him from you; seek
 nployment either of business or of plea-
 Turn botanist, and search out all the
 ies of teeming vegetation; or become a
 eo, and ransack the wonders of art or
 re; or turn herald, or antiquary, and en-
 vour to bring to light whatever is obscure
 forgotten; and by such means only it is
 ou may cheat the devil." The valetudinarian
 llowed the advice of the cunning man; grew
 ealthy in body and happy in mind, and
 rapped his fingers at the evil genius that had

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.


3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study, showing the relationship between the variables investigated. It includes several tables and graphs that illustrate the findings.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the results and provides recommendations for future research. It also includes a conclusion that summarizes the main points of the study.





CUPID AND HYMEN.



WHEN Love and Hymen both were
 boys,
 They fix'd a day of smiling
 weather,
 To show each other all their toys,
 And pass an afternoon together.


o Hymen's bower young Cupid came,
 And each with each quick delighted ;
 eye darts in,
 h was lighted.




THESE THINGS...

...STERNIOUS...
...DEEVISE...
...DOW...
...WEAPON...
...CHEER...
...OF STATE...
...AND TULIEST...
...POSSESS...
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...HYPHEN...
...UNION...
...TETHER...
...MEET...
...TOGETHER...



THE RAT WITH A BELL.

 FARMER, who had been much annoyed by Rats, having caught a large one in a trap, which had not hurt the animal, he fixed a small Bell with a collar to its neck, and then gave the captive its liberty, concluding that such a noisy companion would be universally avoided by all his tribe, and that they would forsake the house.

...delighted  having escaped so
 ...ed his  sons, who at first
 ...him;  le time, becoming

I have been thinking of you,
 and wondering how you are,
 and how the world is getting on,
 and how the time is passing on,
 and how the days are slipping on,
 and how the years are slipping on,
 and how the months are slipping on,
 and how the weeks are slipping on,
 and how the days are slipping on,
 and how the hours are slipping on,
 and how the minutes are slipping on,
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 and how the moments are slipping on,
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 and how the fractions are slipping on,
 and how the parts are slipping on,
 and how the pieces are slipping on,
 and how the bits are slipping on,
 and how the crumbs are slipping on,
 and how the specks are slipping on,
 and how the atoms are slipping on,
 and how the molecules are slipping on,
 and how the cells are slipping on,
 and how the organs are slipping on,
 and how the systems are slipping on,
 and how the nations are slipping on,
 and how the worlds are slipping on,
 and how the universes are slipping on,
 and how the galaxies are slipping on,
 and how the clusters are slipping on,
 and how the superclusters are slipping on,
 and how the voids are slipping on,
 and how the filaments are slipping on,
 and how the sheets are slipping on,
 and how the walls are slipping on,
 and how the bubbles are slipping on,
 and how the filaments are slipping on,
 and how the sheets are slipping on,
 and how the walls are slipping on,



THE CAPTIVE

... who had been ...
 ... by Han, having ...
 ... in a trap, ...
 ... the ground, he ...
 ... with a ...
 ... the captive its ...
 ... a noisy ...
 ... all his ...
 ...
 ...
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 ...

familiar with the jingle of the Bell, began to regard it as an object of admiration; but, alas! in all their secret haunts, neither their silence nor cunning could now avail to keep them in safety. All their expeditions, however artfully planned, were now certain of being frustrated by the jingle of this odious Bell, that betrayed all their motions to their enemy the cat; who made such havock among them, that, to save the whole from being exterminated, they were compelled to fall upon the cause of their discomfiture and destroy him.

APPLICATION.

It is thus with men of superficial acquirements, who, for a while, excite the admiration and envy of the crowd, until, inflated by their own superiority, they render themselves completely obnoxious to the whole community by their intrusive conduct, and sooner or later the truth breaks through the veil, however artfully or firmly put on, and, for the preservation of order, it becomes necessary to expel them from society altogether.

J. N.



THE VIRGIN AND THE ROSE.



s in some rural paradise a Rose
 Which, veil'd by leaves and hush'd
 in calm repose,
 Beneath the dusky mantle of the
 es

On its fair stem, that oblivion lies,
 Wakes gentle when the first orient beam
 Calls slumber from its transient dream;
 To Phœbus, whose glowing form beholds,
 A bosom, whose season hues unfolds:
 When (soft breathing amorous

as it flies.

P



THE PRACTICAL JOKE.



COMPANY of young men, who were supping together at a tavern, found the wine that was served of a very indifferent quality; when one of them, whose house was not far distant, mentioned that he had in his cellar at home some wine that was particularly fine, and that he would step to his house and fetch a couple of bottles, which suggestion much pleased the company. But after he was gone on his errand one of the company proposed to play him a trick, by going out to meet him in the way and to frighten him. To

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g in his blood. Such was the conclusion
practical joke.

APPLICATION.

It should ever be remembered that a practical joke is liable to be attended by very dangerous consequences: it is the resource of fools who are incapable of foreseeing the great risk they run of involving themselves or the object of their unfeeling insipid wit in some fatal catastrophe: it is a cruel and hazardous jocularity, which has often turned a comedy into the deepest tragedy; the instances that might be brought as proofs are innumerable. The proverb says, "To the wise it is a great pleasure to hear counsel mixed with mirth, as to the foolish to have sport mingled with rudeness."





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seen delight
to the sight ;
prize, but now
stant bough .
es, while still
k'd his skill ;
, slack his pace,
fruitless chase,
men reveal'd,
e neighbouring field.
ructive man,
head, and thus began :
ath ! this game despise,
purchased prize ;
ain'd 'twould vex thee more
labour gone before :
eep, unsafe to find,
rest of the feather'd kind ;
fortune shall dispense
ge and ripen'd sense,
that now so wild and shy,
s the motion of thy eye,
pleased, and fond to be caress'd,
fly spontaneous to thy breast."



... NOBODY.

... his own opi-
... master of his
... set himself to
... are of a beau-
... from the life.
... several months,
... intended
... house the
... "wretch!"
... the fruit of
... have sacri-
... to be
... ve in

and to tear thee to rags, and throw thee
fire."—"Well, well!" screamed out
lightful picture; "and who's in fault
that I am not handsome? you had all
materials to work with to have made a
beauty, but have miscarried in your
performance, and now seek for an object
to throw all the blame which belongs
yourself alone."

APPLICATION.

A fable is a true representation of many in
the world, who, after having ruined both fortune
and character, seek how to clear their con-
science of blame and throw it from their own
shoulders upon others; and by that contrive
to conceal their vice and folly, saying they are
innocent: they next blame their enemies or
friends, the world, even Providence itself;
and, in short, every thing but themselves, who alone
have been the cause of all the evil. J. N.





THE PAINTER WHO PLEAS'D NOB



PAINTER, who in his
 opinion was a great master
 of art, must needs set his
 work upon the picture of
 a beautiful female figure from

After having laboured on it for seven

he grew impatient in finding

and beg

thou ungl

is thi

for th

and

scarcely

22

udent persons
 good fortune, or
 ay, turning every
 which gives an
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 atless and improvi-
 neglect to embrace
 chance throws in
 ey with envy those
 careful and judicious
 partial or hard for-
 ons and sufferings
 ut alone has brought

J. N.





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reads the day
 he Farmer's prey ;
 ies every art
 ive part.
 ainful strife,
 than life ;
 s to bear,
 ember there.
 unds with poignant sting,
 tailless thing :
 e sneer sustain
 a sweeping train ?
 practised knave)
 ess with the grave ;
 he rendezvous,
 s the tittering crew :
 hance we often owe
 ments known below ;
 ail a trap last night
 and left me snug and light :
 ou know how light, how free
 all be cropp'd like me."'
 not heard ; the laugh destroys
 eech with mirthful noise ;
 his tailless back with shame,
 bly sneak'd from whence he came,
 would have it thought
 e name of thief in aught.



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SCENE II.

ATION.

...course or blessing prove,
...and there e'en envy move;
...am the sweet distil;
...e essence of an ill.



Meantime the Farmer lived in peace,
 And kept his cocks, and hens, and geese,
 And stray'd the while as fancy led,
 Where forests waved or lawns were spread.
 These hours his Dog by custom knew,
 In these his sure attendant grew.
 One morn it chanced as he and Tray
 Exp'd the virgin sweets of day,
 A wif who, at a neighbouring seat,
 Made superfluity complete,
 A useless thing, midst thousands vain
 Had stipp'd or broke his fragile chair.
 The Farmer starts to see him nigh,
 And deems it vain to fight or fly;
 But, not in act to seize the man,
 His faithful Dog the fight began:
 When those engaged in doubtful fray,
 The Master fought in aid of Tray:
 He very hard a stake supplied,
 And by his blows the savage died.
 The Dog survived, though wounded sore,
 And lost a part of tail, but lost no more.
 The following days inquire the cause,
 Which told, from all examples apply'd,
 That 'twixt their legs they were
 As each to seize on Tray,
 The wif's proposal gave
 And he was to be d by



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ore,
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 to hear

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clouds of error to dispel,
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 binate genius ; style correct ;
 licit followers to direct,
 authors to perfection bring,
 tended to some angel's wing,
 soaring lights the ethereal way
 regions of eternal day.
 s sapient conjurors protest
 air spurious antidotes are best.

FROM THE SPANISH OF DON
 THOMAS DE YRIARTE.



" Before the lark I tune my lay,
 To soothe my love and haste the day,
 While Dian's bow o'erhangs on high
 The palace of the starry sky;
 Ere Phœbus bids those lamps retire,
 That sparkle with diminish'd fire.
 I roost betimes, betimes arise,
 And, like a bird of Paradise,
 Am ever healthy, wealthy, wise.
 He who to sloth addicted sleeps,
 His senses in oblivion steeps;
 Grim terror in his fancy reigns,
 And fever riots in his veins.
 To rules of sober diet true,
 I pick the grain, and sip the dew;
 From Bacchus' flowing bowl abstain,
 Whose draught intoxicates the brain."

The Lamb, unable to decide
 When doctors disagree, says
 " My mind the simple facts respects,
 You counsel at the doctor's feet."

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 h a z... at glow
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 ar darling sche
 e solar beam

The cause of error is to suspect,
 And lead the art of writing well,
Infinite genius, - these correct;
 Higher than words to direct,
 And nature's perfection bring,
Somehow to some angel's wing,
 Who soaring lights the ethereal way
In regions of eternal day,
 This ancient conjurous promise:
 Her conjurous antidotes are best.

FROM THE SPANISH OF DON

THOMAS DE YRIARTE.

had

on

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love,

with

etc.



CUPID'S PASTIME



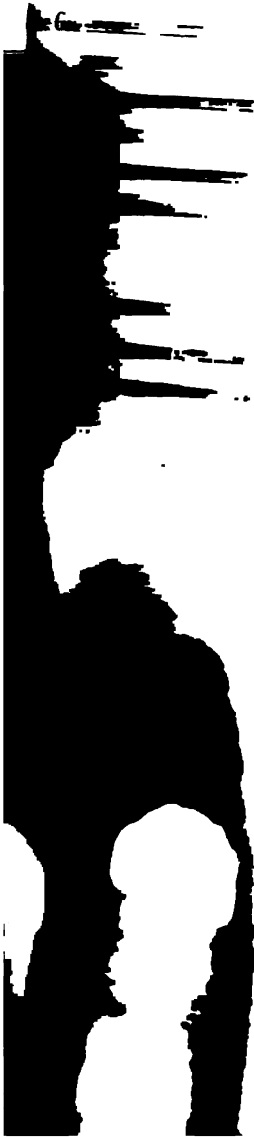
s Cupid was sports POLLO.
 day, MOMMY. W
 Upon the gre MONEY TOM.
AND JUSTICE
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THE INTEREST
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THE STATE. (1831. DEC-
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d masters : this
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 seless caricatures
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 ter was about to
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 em, darting on the
 ch laid him dead at
 the God, " although
 ay bend to the dicta-
 dviser, those pursuits
 ind, so as to touch the
 eroism, piety, patience,
 which only genius and
 , must never be degraded
 vice of fools."

ICATION.

y hinderances to the pro-
 efforts of the Fine Arts, the
 ment in the ignorant is no
 for it is the nature of most
 appearance of knowledge for
 and thus too readily echo the
 ers without giving themselves
 forming any of their own. An



unmerited condemnation has often blighted the hopes of many a mind, that with a proper degree of encouragement would have soared to the highest pinnacle of fame; and an unjust commendation has but too often raised the unworthy to a station that they only disgrace by their incapacity.

J. N.





THE DECREE OF APOLLO.



As Phœbus one day from Parnassus
 look'd down,
 To see in what favour the Muses
 were grown,
 He saw with surprise fools of
 every condition,
 To scribble unlicensed had ta'en a commission ;
 And willing his art from such vermin to free,
 Straight call'd for some paper and penn'd this
 decree :—

“ Whoever in poetry hopes to succeed,
 Must these our strict orders religiously heed :

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The analysis focuses on identifying trends and patterns over time, which is crucial for making informed decisions.

The third part of the report details the challenges encountered during the data collection process. These include issues related to data quality, such as missing values and inconsistencies. The author provides strategies to address these challenges and ensure the integrity of the dataset.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and recommendations. It highlights the key insights gained from the analysis and suggests areas for further research and improvement. The author stresses the need for continuous monitoring and evaluation to stay updated on market changes.

2

And since mean apparel than that which is fair
Is easier to compass, let such be their wear :
But as to their food, we no method can set,
Let each member feed upon what he can get ;
Still let this restriction their palate confine,
They ne'er must eat pheasant, nor taste of
French wine.

These orders we will every poet do follow,
As witness our name—**THYMBRÆUS APOLLO.**”





alth and profusion. What say you, Generosity?"—"I am partly of your opinion," replied Generosity; "but if, instead of unnecessary endour and useless presents, we disperse these sums amongst public subscriptions and serving charities, I think it will be more advantageously disposed of."—Industry, who had kept back, now advanced, and, exhibiting the claims that perseverance, attention, and activity had upon Justice, modestly advocated their cause, showing how inadequately honest exertion was often rewarded for her toils, though the effect of these labours, when justly remunerated, was to spread happiness and health amongst her followers, and to extend their beneficial influence to all mankind.

Prudence presented to Industry the purse, requesting her to disperse it in the way she had described, observing, that as the treasure was not inexhaustible, she must decline the advice of Prodigality; but should any remain after the demands upon Justice had been satisfied, she desired that it might be given to Generosity.

APPLICATION.

However praiseworthy a generous and charitable disposition may be, yet justice is paramount.

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Letter T. Fable—Dove and Ant.	
Tail Piece. Lion and Mouse	J. THOMPSON.
55. Hare and Bramble	NEBBIT.
Letter A.	
Tail Piece. Sheep and Bramble	J. THOMPSON.

	Expended by
1. To See	KIMBLE.
1876	
a. To See—To Blackman	KIMBLE.
b. To See—To See	BRANDEN&WRIGHT.
c. To See—To See, for the for-fallow.	BRANDEN&WRIGHT.
d. To See—To See, for the for-fallow—To See.	LAWRELL.
e. To See—To See	MARTIN.
2. To See	
1876	
a. To See—To See	T. WILLIAM.
b. To See—To See	JACKSON.
c. To See—To See	T. WILLIAM.
d. To See—To See	SLAINE.
e. To See—To See	
f. To See—To See—To See	J. THOMPSON.
g. To See—To See	GOWAY.
h. To See—To See	
i. To See—To See—To See—To See	LAWRELL.
j. To See—To See	LAWRELL.
k. To See—To See	J. THOMPSON.
l. To See—To See	JACKSON.
3. To See	
1876	
a. To See—To See	T. WILLIAM.
b. To See—To See	BRANDEN&WRIGHT.
c. To See—To See	
d. To See—To See	JACKSON.
e. To See—To See	
f. To See—To See	GOWAY.
g. To See—To See	
h. To See—To See	J. THOMPSON.
i. To See—To See	J. THOMPSON.
j. To See—To See	
k. To See—To See	GOWAY.
l. To See—To See	
m. To See—To See	JACKSON.
n. To See—To See	T. WILLIAM.
o. To See—To See	
p. To See—To See	JACKSON.
q. To See—To See	
r. To See—To See	BRANDEN&WRIGHT.
s. To See—To See	
t. To See—To See	LAWRELL.
u. To See—To See	BRANDEN&WRIGHT.
v. To See—To See	
w. To See—To See	MARTIN.
x. To See—To See	
y. To See—To See	JACKSON.
z. To See—To See	J. THOMPSON.
aa. To See—To See	LAWRELL.
ab. To See—To See	J. THOMPSON.
ac. To See—To See	LAWRELL.
ad. To See—To See	J. THOMPSON.

False

26. The Scourer
 Letter A
 Tail Piece
 27. Irons and Files
 Letter A
 R
 Tail Piece
 28. Irons and Files
 Letter A
 Tail Piece
 29. Hops and Lanes
 Letter A
 30. Broom and Combs
 Letter A
 Tail Piece
 31. Haggie and Eye
 Letter A
 Tail Piece
 32. Combs and Pins
 Letter A
 33. Fork, Spoon, and Carver
 Letter T
 Tail Piece
 34. Hair Combs
 Letter Y
 Tail Piece
 35. Saw Handles
 Letter S
 Tail Piece
 36. Splinter and Wed
 Letter S
 Tail Piece
 37. Hand Bar
 Letter S
 Tail Piece
 38. Saw and Wire
 Letter S
 Tail Piece
 39. Saw and Chisel
 Letter S
 Tail Piece
 40. Basket Maker
 Letter S
 Tail Piece
 41. Pouch and One-Horse Chair
 Letter S
 Tail Piece
 42. Horn Fox
 Letter S
 Tail Piece
 43. Fox, Ajax, -Trix & Co. Set
 Letter S
 Tail Piece
 44. Fox, Goggles, and Bow
 Letter S
 Tail Piece
 45. Fox, Goggles, and Bow
 Letter S
 Tail Piece

oved by
S.

S.

ON & WRIGHT.
S.

S.

PERSON.

S.

SON.

SON.

SON.

SON.

ON.

ON.

ON, Paris.

ON.

IS.

ON.

ON, Paris.

ON.

ON, Paris.

S.

WRIGHT.

S.

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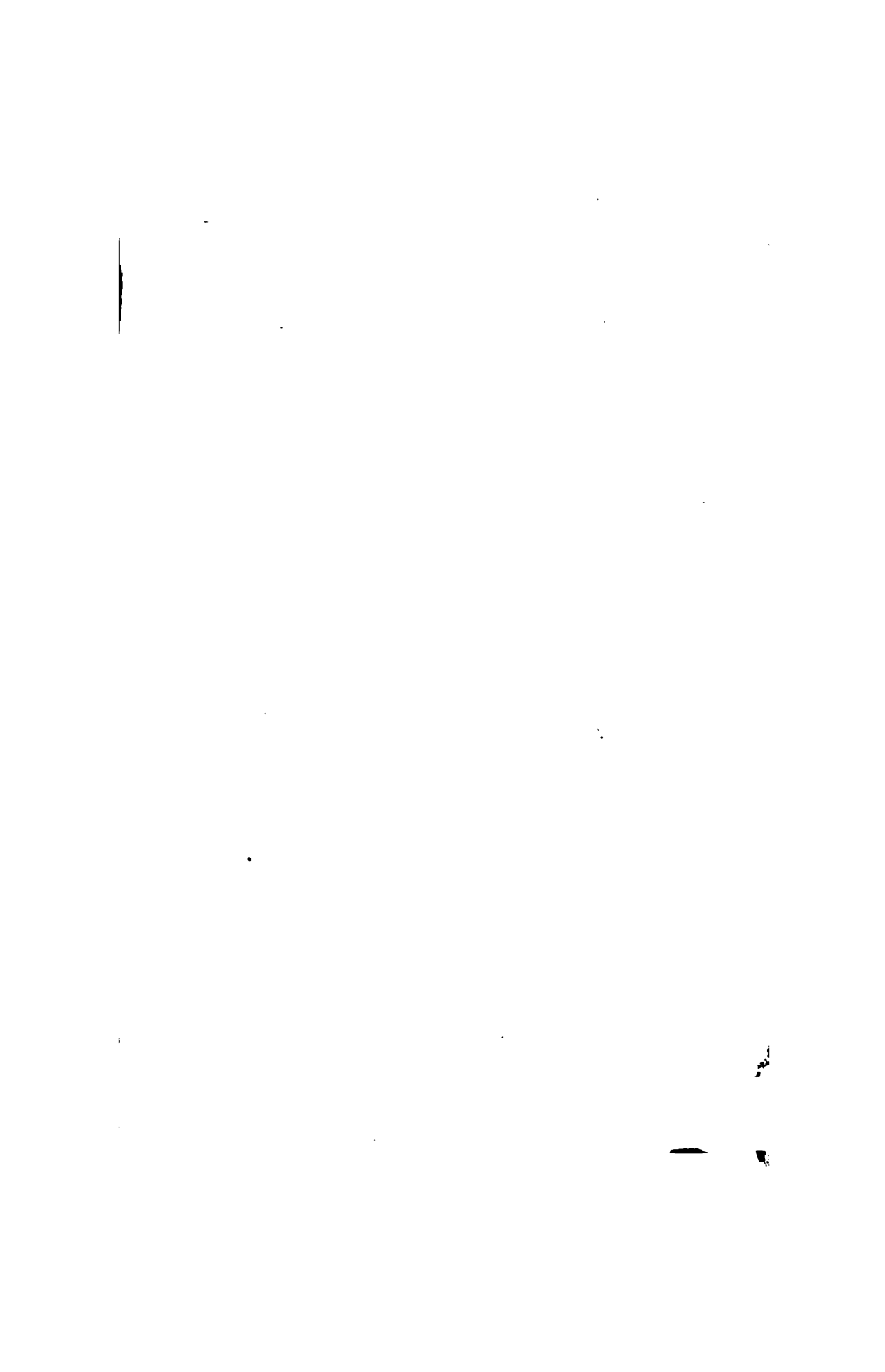


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JUN 19 1928





